land as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway
Madison, Wis.

APPOINTED.

The President has appointed William P
United States Attorney for the Eastern Dist
of Missouri, in place of Krum, lately elected
a Judgeship.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mr. Brassey, Member of Parliament for
Hastings, England, who arrived in his
yacht, now lying off the Navy Yard, was
dined to the President, to-day, by Secreta
Fish.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Address of the Commission to the People of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Centennial Co
mission has issued an address to the people
the United States, signed by President Jos
R. Hawley, for subscriptions to the fund of
million dollars required to make the Centenni
such a success as the patriotism and pride
every American demands. The Commissi
looks to the unfailing patriotism of the peopl
of every section to see that each one
tributes its share of the expense, as
receives its share of the benefit
of an enterprise, in which all are so deeply inter-
ested. It would further earnestly urge the for-
mation, in each State and Territory, of Centen-
nial organizations, which shall in time see that
county associations are formed, so that when the
nations are gathered together in 1876, each cou
monwealth can view with pride the contributio
has made to the National glory. Confidin
relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displa
by our people in every National undertaking,
dge and prophecy that the Centennial Ce
ration will worthily show how greatness, wealth
and intelligence can be fostered by such institu-
tions as those which have for one hundred year
blessed the people of the United States.

T. M. Lane, charged with the murder of Mo
Mary Ann Hudson, in Champaign, Ill., one yea
ago, was, yesterday, after a trial lasting six day
in the Circuit Court, acquitted.

MARRIED.

CHASE—SCOTT.—At the residence of the bride's pa
on, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. H. W. Stocking, Rector of
hurch of the Epiphany, Orrin F. Chase and Ella
ll of Chicago. No cards.

HIGH—SPILMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 11, 1872, at the
church of the New England Church, by the Rev. L. T.
hamberlain, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Geo.
. High and Mary Roberts, only daughter of Thomas
pilman, all of this city.

PATTERSON—McMULLEN.—On the 12th inst., at the
sidence of the bride's brothers, in this city, by
ev. M. M. Parkhurst, assisted by the bride's fathe
ev. D. McMullen, Mr. Robert W. Patterson, of Ni
kake, to Miss Matilda A. McMullen, of Fulton, Os
wagatchie. No cards.

OPDYKE—WHEELER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov.
, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the
v. Dr. Locke, Charles W. Opdyke, of New York, to F
Wheeler, daughter of J. N. Wheeler, of Chicago.

DIED.

MYLES.—Charles Myles, of typhoid fever, at his re
nce, 466 State street, at 5 o'clock a. m., Nov. 12.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Wabash avenue, a
o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 13, thence to Oakwo
metery, per Hyde Park train, at 1 o'clock, from Pe
ow (Twelfth street). Friends of the family are invi
attend.

SHURLY.—At Highland Park, on 11th inst., Ed
rthur, eldest son of E. R. P. and Augusta Shurly.
Funeral services at 1 p. m., Wednesday.
Buffalo and Rochester papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

102 FINE LOTS IN AUSTIN,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On the Grounds,

ON

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13,

Special train will leave Wells-st. depot at 10 o'cl
a. m.

10 Lots fronting on Central-at.
47 Lots fronting on Pine-st.
30 Lots fronting on Walnut-st.
20 Lots fronting on Madison-st.

This property lies immediately south of the Austin depot
the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern
ilroad, between Lake and Madison sts., having a
ont on Madison-st. Madison-st. is the main thorough
re to Chicago, and is graveled with Joliet gravel.
property has a west front on Central-av., which is graveled
leads directly to the Riverside Parkway.
Austin is two miles west of the City Limits, and
minutes' ride from the heart of the city, and is reached
more trains than any other suburban town around
Chicago, and has a large number of families of perso
ns residing there and doing business in Chicago.
The fare is 17½ cents or $50 per year for a pass on all
ns.
The property is 50 feet higher than the level of the
t is well drained by sewers, etc., and has a fine
ter.
Lots are 177½ feet deep to a 20-foot alley, and fronts
churches, and schools in a prosperous condition. A
City Hall and School House have just been completed
Division-st. is 120 feet wide, and runs directly throug
ral Park, being open from Ashland through Chicago
Lake Michigan.
An artesian well has been sunk on the southeast corner
this property, which flows upward of 30,000 gallons per
ute.
Terms of sale—One-third cash, one-third one year,
d one-third two years, with interest at 8 per cent.
Conditions of Sale—One-third cash, one-third one year,
d one-third two years, with interest at 8 per cent.
Plats ready from May 1, 1873.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By G. P. Gore & Co.

The Political Fight Being Over,

business is in order, and of prime
importance to Retailers of

Boots & Shoes

the large Catalogue Sale of as
ed an assortment of MEN'S,
YS', and YOUTH'S WOMEN'S,
SSES', and CHILDREN'S wear,
can be found anywhere,
Sale Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

Thursday, Nov. 14,

9 1-2 a. m., we shall offer at Auc-
n, in addition to a line of KNIT
ODS, HOSIERY, and NOTIONS,
finest stock of

Decorated China Ware and Toys,

FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
offered this season.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Three Sales In One!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

HATS AND SHOES, PIECE GOODS, SHIRTS AND
DRAWERS, WOOL HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
ETC., ETC., AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock at
alesrooms, 65 and 67 Market-st. Also splendid lin
ots and Oilcloths. Sale of Boots and Shoes will com
ce at 10 o'clock. SALE POSITIVE. We have line
ction on these goods, and they will be closed.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

LARGE SALE OF

Condemned Houses!

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1872, at 10 o'clock,
will sell at auction, on the premises, all the sal
aged houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, be
ing at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Van
n., consisting

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

All particulars can be had at our office. The sale will
strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the
premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers,
67 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

A. D. 1794.

Insurance Company of North America,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cash Assets after paying Boston Losses, over TWO AND
E HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

This OLD COMPANY has paid the enormous sum of

$27,000,000

nce its organization, and is as good for its contracts as it al-
ys has been. Its losses at Boston will NOT TAKE ONE
ALF OF ITS SURPLUS.

CHAS. H. CASE,
160 LaSalle-st.

Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.

Assets, $11,477,140.22.

Losses in Boston of nearly One Million Dollars, will be paid
once, and without touching the Special Deposit of

$1,302,796.16,

ited in the United States for the benefit of policy holders.

The Liverpool office have already forwarded us additional
pplies. The business will be continued as usual.

CHAS. H. CASE,
Manager for Northwestern States.

INDEMNITY.

ORIENT
INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - $651,000

CONNECTICUT
FIRE INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - - - $650,000

Eastern
INSURANCE CO.,
OF BANGOR.
Nov. 1, 1872 - - - - Over $400,000

LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
Assets - - - - - - - $8,861,173.88
Liabilities, including Re-
surance Fund - - - - - $1,421,021.53
Assets - - - - - - - - $7,439,252.35

The above Companies have but
small losses by the great Boston fire,
d will, of course, pay all losses in
ll.

Parties desiring first-class indem-
ity will not fail to see the superior
ecurity offered through our agency.

R. W. HOSMER & CO.,
142 LaSalle-st.

PHENIX
INSURANCE CO.,
OF BROOKLYN.

Latest advices from the Company are as follows:

Assets, Nov. 1, 1872, - $2,032,000
Total Amount Insured in Burnt District, Boston, - 450,000
Leaving (If Losses are all Total), 1,582,000

R. S. CRITCHELL,
AGENT,
127 LaSalle-st.

HAMBURG-BREMEN
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

[Despatch from Company, per Cable.]

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.:
Boston losses drew on Saturday, of London.
[Signed] KLAHHOLD, Managing Director.

[Despatch from Company's Agents in Boston.]
H. GREENEBAUM & CO.:
Hamburg-Bremen loses less than Forty Thousand Dol.
[Signed] STEARNS BROS., Agents.

We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile
Risks, Dwellings, Elevators, and Warehouses.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.

HENRY GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WITTENBURY.

Sound as a Dollar!

STAR FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, $450,000

Stockholders have made voluntary assess-
ment of $50,000 to pay Boston Loss.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, $650,000

No impairment from Boston Fire.

ST. NICHOLAS FIRE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Assets, $300,000

Boston Loss only $15,000.

ATLANTIC F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Cash Assets, $350,000

No impairment by Boston Fire.

We are issuing Policies in
above Companies on Buildings,
Merchandise, and other prop-
erty at adequate rates.

TEALL & FISHER,
148 LaSalle-st

Williamsburgh City
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1853.

"New York, Nov. 11, 1872.

"Dan. M. Bowmar, Agent, Chicago:

"We will have a surplus of two hundred
and eighteen thousand dollars over capital,
after paying all Boston losses as total.

"N. W. MESEROLE, Sec'y."

STATEMENT, Nov. 11th, 1872.

Cash capital $250,000
Surplus, after paying Boston losses 318,000
Net assets $568,000

The Williamsburgh has had the good fortune to pass
safely through the recent Boston calamity, and continues
to offer the security of an unimpaired capital and large
surplus to those seeking undoubted indemnity against
loss by fire.

DAN. M. BOWMAR,
AGENT,
150 LaSalle Street.

SAFE!

THE
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SOUTH NORWALK, CT.

Telegraphs: "Losses in Boston not heavy.
No impairment of capital."

Taking only approved risks, in small lines,
well scattered, and at full rates, this Com-
pany indemnifys to its policy-holders unsur-
passed by any.

FARMER & ATKINS,
86 LA SALLE-ST.

INSURANCE.

Strength! Stability!! Indemnity!!!

We have pleasure in announcing to those requiring UN-
DOUBTED PROTECTION, that our Agency sustains its position
after the Boston disaster as intact as before, as will be noted
from the following telegram received this day:

"NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1872.

"MILLER & DREW, Chicago:

"All your Companies are in excellent condition and fully entitled to the confidence of your people."

Commercial Union of London.
Arctic of New York.
Adriatic of New York.
Firemen's Fund of New York.

Policies in the above old and well tested companies issued
as usual, at current rates upon application to

MILLER & DREW, Agents,
162 LA SALLE-ST., Bryan Block.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED BY
ROYAL CHARTER,
A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,
LONDON,

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those de-
iring the protection of the best insurance.

Its age of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years,
and its immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient
guaranty of the security offered by its policies.

The Corporation commenced doing business in this
country in the summer of the present year, and has ap-
pointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the
State of Illinois.

Policies issued at the Chicago office,

3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.

GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

UNDERWRITERS'
AGENCY,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, - $4,000,000.

The following telegram was
received Monday morning:

New York, Nov. 11, 9:50 a.m.

David Beveridge, Adj't'r, care
Jas. B. Floyd, Agent, Chicago,
Ill.:

"Our Boston losses will not
exceed One Million Dollars
($1,000,000), and will be paid
as promptly as were our Chi-
cago losses.

(Signed) A. STODDART,
Gen'l Agent.

Reliable Insurance

Will continue to be furnished
by

JAMES B. FLOYD,
168 LaSalle-st.,
Bryan Block.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital, - - $10,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,
$3,157,800.

INVESTED IN THIS COUNTRY,
$722,413.

NO GUESS WORK, BUT ACTUAL FACTS.

The following despatch is in answer to one to the Man-
ager in New York to give the exact amount at risk in the
burnt district at Boston:

November 12, 1872.

JAS. L. ROSS, Agent, Chicago:
$510,000. Telegram from England to adjust claims
promptly and draw for amounts as settled.
H. ROSS, Manager.

As will be seen, the assets of the Queen Insurance Com-
pany in this country will not be touched to pay Boston
losses. The Company had no losses in the great Chicago
fire, and its policies are now without doubt as good as any
in the world.

JAS. L. ROSS, Agent,
S. W. Cor Madison and State-sts.,
UP STAIRS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Masonic.

At a mass meeting of the Craft of this city held at West Side Masonic Temple last evening, Nov. 12, it was unanimously determined to afford instant relief to our brethren of Boston who have suffered by the late fire. The undersigned were appointed a Committee to wait upon the various lodges, and they earnestly expect every Master will call special meetings of their bodies and take prompt action, and report immediately to us.

C. C. GURNEY, Room 12 Nevada Block, Chairman.
D. H. KILMORE, 26 Exchange place.
SIDNEY THOMAS, 126 State-st.
A. C. GLEASON, 68 State-st.
L. A. HAMLIN, 125 Carpenter-st.

SEGARS.

LEWIS MOSS,
Importer of Havana Segars,
HAS OPENED
The New Store at 121 South Clark-st,
Morrison Building.

Dealers & Consumers
WILL FIND
The Largest and Best Selected Stock
IN THE WEST
At Prices as LOW as Any Other Importing House in the United States.

All the Popular Brands Received Fresh by Every Havana Steamer,

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Partagas, Cabanas, Florde Murias, Figaro, Dias, Upman, Espanola, Inorales, Henry Clay, Esepcion, Villar, Rosa, Corona, Fumar, Legitimidad, Intimidad.

And My Specialty--Frou-Frou.

NOTICE—The Old Stand at 475 WABASH-AV. will be continued as the only branch I have. No other places in this city are connected with my establishment.

Lewis Moss,
121 South Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE.

REMEMBER!

THAT THE SECOND
Great Auction Sale
OF
Beautiful Grove and Prairie Lots,
LOCATED AT
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Takes place on the Grounds
TO-DAY.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN OF CARS
will leave the depot of the Rock Island & Pacific Rail-
road, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts, at 10 o'clock
a. m.

Seekers of pleasant homes in this charming suburb, be
sure and attend.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers,
186 East Madison-st.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720

Local Committee.

J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 39 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

HATS AND FURS.

FURS!

LADIES, look to your own interest, and purchase your Furs of the Manufacturers,

BISHOP & BARNES,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

The Largest Stock of FINE FURS, and GENTS' DRESS and BOYS' HATS ever shown in the West.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of For-
est Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the
character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by
us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming
winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can
prepare the ground before the frost sets in

NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blank Books & Memorandum Books,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

DIG

out your old, overdue claims, bills, rates, accounts, etc.,
in any part of the country. We will collect them or no
pay, suit or otherwise. Send for circular. FRASER'S
MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 186 East Madi-
son-st.

KEEP OUT THE COLD

by using the best WEATHER STRIPS in the world. J.
W. D. KELLEY & BRO., exclusive Agents, 88 Madison-
st., Tribune Building.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

FLOUR.

Zootic Baffled!

And we are again able to make regular deliv-
eries of goods to our city customers.

ORIENTAL MILLS.
NORTON, COLE & CO.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks,
Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and trans-
acts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
161 East Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

BOSTON FIRE.
RELIABLE INSURANCE.
GO TO
Leon Frank,
No. 92 West Washington-st.,
Agent of the
Michigan State Insurance Co.,
ADRIAN, MICH.

This sound Company was organized in 1858, has always
paid its losses promptly, and its assets are over $300,000.
It had no losses in Boston.

Risks taken, and the rates made according to the value
thereof, by LEON FRANK, Agent.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING MATERIALS
AND
Building Felt.
Send for Circular and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Further Details of the Great Calamity.

Merchants and Others Hard at Work Recuperating.

The Boston Press Calls on Boston Men to Stand by Themselves.

A Despatch from the Pastor of the Old South Church.

List of Suspended Insurance Companies, and What They Will Probably Pay.

The Massachusetts Mutuals Will Assess and Pay in Full.

Boston Merchants Opposed to Any Expansion of the Currency.

The Situation Growing Brighter Every Hour.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The work of the day after the fire has been distributed in adjusting insurance losses, pulling out safes from the ruins, hunting for valuables, debating about the way and the spot to commence business, and how to rebuild the burnt portion. Two things seem to be proved beyond preadventure, that the insurance companies over the civilized world are doing honestly by the losers, and that the patent safes of nearly all descriptions come out of the furnace with their contents sound. The populace of Boston not possessed of property in the burnt district comes and goes as before. The city is entirely itself except as to wholesale trade, but the discussion, now general over a hundred little questions, shows that public spirit here is quite as chaotic as anywhere, and that intelligent classes are most at fault quarrelling amongst themselves, about small points of tradition, civic regulations, and the question of municipal credit.

Good sense seems to have a reaction in its favor, although it is not certain that the politicians will not issue fire bonds.

On Tuesday afternoon the General Relief Committee of Boston, at the head of whom stood the Hon. Wm. Gray, met at the neat and untarnished City Hall, a few rods from the fire district, and just after Mr. Gray was done reading the despatches from Chicago, announcing the gift of one hundred thousand dollars, and the departure of the Committee of Visitation, the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine entered, Messrs. Washburne and Perham. They had quite entered when still another despatch was received from Chicago from Hale, Ayer & Co., asking the privilege of giving one thousand dollars to the poor of Boston. It was stated, however, that only twenty-five individuals in all had applied for relief.

Some controversy at once took place about removing the Peace Jubilee Building, and Josiah Quincy appealed against surrendering the Common to business.

Mr. Perham made a speech alluding to the reciprocity of sympathy between Boston and Portland when each had taken fire. It would seem that after a while the bond of all cool civic sympathy will be in danger of being burned up.

At the general meeting of citizens held at noon to-pay, at Tremont Temple, Mayor Gaston presided, and, amongst the Vice Presidents were A. H. Rice, William Claflin, Sam Hooper, R. H. Dana, S. G. Howe, Phillips Brooks, Edward Atkinson, and others. The following propositions were presented: That the Peace Jubilee building be removed; that the streets in the burnt district be immediately widened and straightened; that Mansard roofs and high buildings be discouraged; that a new Merchant's Exchange be erected. It was moved that Congress be petitioned to enlarge the new Post Office building, and give a draw-back on building material. The proposition to increase the currency appeared to meet with no favor. All the above propositions were recommended to the City Council.

The Rev. Robert Laird Collier, of Chicago, thus expressed God's ideas, to-day, amidst applause and cheers: "God says to Boston to-day, as he said to Chicago thirteen months ago, 'See that you don't build in the future six-story granite buildings and put on top of them great lumber-yards of timber; don't build little, narrow streets.' Chicago is being rebuilt in beauty and grandeur, and you may be assured that Boston shall also be rebuilt, and the glory of the later shall be greater than of the former." Mr. Collier and Chicago were very heartily cheered, and Henry Wilson was enthusiastically received.

I send the statement of William Gray, Esq., as to the superficial view of things here. His statement is a marginal one, and considerably above the real losses. He says the area of the burnt district was about sixty acres, equal to the Common and Public Garden combined. It was the general impression that the city government had power to do all this street widening and laying out, but it was found not to be so, and thus the aid of the General Court was necessary. The supposition is that $20,000,000 worth of buildings has been destroyed, some of these being very poor, and the estimate for rebuilding was some $30,000,000, while the loss of personal property was from $50,000,000 to $80,000,000. The Committee did not come to ask aid from the Commonwealth or from any person, but to ask that the Legislature might be convened to allow the city to exercise the power of eminent domain, and enable the city to borrow money to enable her people to rebuild their stores and to resume business.

To-day the buxom women of New England have poured into town, full of health, inquisitiveness, and anxiety to catch the evening train. The ruins constitute the true "Peace Jubilee" of the period.

The newsboys are crying catch-penny prints of the fire district, and all the papers issue full sheets to-day.

The military occupation, otherwise martial law, leads to an excess of drumming and parading, and yesterday the Mayor had to preach a sermon to the commanding officer of the day on his unceremonious clearing of the City Hall, including several Aldermen and dignitaries.

The Old South Church, which bears on its face the inscription that it was desecrated as a cavalry school by the British soldiers, is now to become a Post Office, like other desecrated churches before it.

Histories of the Great Boston Fire are already announced.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—A meeting of citizens to confer upon the present emergencies and future contingencies, resulting from the fire, was held in Tremont Temple to-day, Mayor Gaston presiding. A large number of names of the most prominent citizens was announced as Vice Presidents and officers of the meeting, including Henry Wilson, Vice President elect. In opening the meeting Mayor Gaston said: "While I deeply regret the events so full of disaster and destruction which have led to this meeting, I rejoice to believe that you have come here with resolute hearts and determined wills, not to find fault, but with a spirit of sympathy and generous manhood to meet the present wants of the hour." [Applause.] He said they had met to relieve distress; to adopt means to restore to more than its original beauty, and certainly more than its original security, the burnt portion of the city. If any had come for other purpose, they had mistaken the spirit of the meeting. [Applause.] He had received offers of sympathy and aid from all parts of the country, and he would be false to the city if he failed thus publicly to acknowledge gratitude for such expressions. From our own citizens, too, had come manifestations of the same spirit which made him rejoice that God had given to them large hearts and large means.

Other addresses were made, and resolutions were adopted in favor of reconstructing the street lines of the burnt district on a better plan, prohibiting Mansard roofs; also, in favor of erecting a Merchant's Exchange in some central locality; favoring an extra session of the Legislature to authorize the issue of building bonds by the city, and for an application to the General Government for an extension of the new Post Office building upon a burned-over lot adjoining, and for an act by Congress allowing drawbacks on building materials.

On searching the ruins on the site of Nixons & Co.'s store on Washington street, this morning, a small bundle of charred human remains was found. It is impossible to identify the remains, but it is known that two men perished in the fire at that place.

Considerable progress was made to-day in clearing the debris, recovering safes, and leveling the walls in the burnt district. The military guard will be continued until the burned vaults and safes containing valuables are recovered. The city police are needed on their regular duty. All bar-rooms remain closed. The reappearance of gas light, after two nights' darkness, gives the city a more cheerful appearance, and is appreciated, particularly by the newspaper offices.

INSURANCE AND BUSINESS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The boot and shoe people will probably take quarters on a piece of ground called "Fort Hill," which is bounded by Broad, Oliver, Purchase, and High streets. Here the City of Boston owns 80,000 feet of ground, obtained [illegible] which the [illegible] the residents. Adjacent to this tract are many vacant lots belonging to some private individuals, and near the India wharf is still another unoccupied tract, making in all about 200 lots, which will accommodate the 300 burnt-out boot and shoe firms. It is proposed to set up corrugated iron buildings here, one story high, to cost apiece about $1,800. The boot and shoe people are most clamorous and anxious for the immediate resumption of business.

I can do no better about showing the state of public feeling than to give you the tone of to-day's press.

The Boston *Herald* was the only paper to keep reporters out to watch the fire on Saturday night. The following is its editorial comment to-day: "There has been a great loss, but it will be widely distributed; and, on the other hand, when the insurance shall have been adjusted, there will be a sudden realization probably, of not less than $75,000,000. If the work of rebuilding costs $30,000,000, as is estimated, not more than three or four millions a month will be expended, and who can doubt that this money will be forthcoming as rapidly as it can be used? We are glad to say that we see no occasion for the issue of city bonds to aid in rebuilding. It is a power which should be used only in the most desperate necessity. The apparent readiness of the Secretary of the Treasury to expand the currency shows another danger. He has no right to do it. There is nothing in the state of affairs to justify a stretch of power. We earnestly hope that the action of the City Council allowing the use of the Common for business purposes will be rescinded. The City Government have no right to grant the Common to anybody, and there is no occasion for a stretch of power. We may as well proceed decently and in order. In times of excitement the most gushing and impulsive men speak first and loudest, and it seems like an ungracious task to oppose any well-meant expression of sympathy or profound aid to the victims of a fire. But we must remember that Boston is still a very wealthy city, with investments all over the country, with a heavy reserve capital which the necessity of rebuilding will call into use. We see no necessity for an extra session of the Legislature. The interests of Boston had better be trusted to its own business men, who know what they need and what they can afford. The Legislature having been called, we hope it will pass such laws as are necessary to authorize the improvement of the streets in the burnt district, and to secure proper safeguards in the manner of rebuilding, and then adjourn."

The *Advertiser*, which puts out on its bulletin board twice the size made by the fire on Monday, and will withdraw it in time to save its credit, adopts the Boston *Herald* position. It says this morning:

"There seems to have been some talk in Washington and New York, but very little in Boston, we are glad to say, in favor of issuing more of the forty million reserve to meet the emergency; and we are told as the result of a conference between Mr. Boutwell and the President yesterday, that, while it is the opinion that no additional currency is yet needed, Mr. Boutwell is prepared to move on a moment's notice, and will act decisively should a part of the reserve be actually needed. This double-headed way of speaking of a very grave matter of public policy, as if the loss by fire of 5 or 6 per cent of the valuation of a single prosperous city could be a decent excuse for it, is partly owing to the exaggerated accounts, which strangers among us have sent abroad, of the magnitude of the disaster. It is the business of our merchants to remove this erroneous, and in every way injurious, impression, and this can be done in no better way than by showing a determination to make the most of their own resources without public assistance, trusting for their return to the improved credit which would inevitably result therefrom."

The ludicrous to read of what strangers are related to have said about the Boston fire, considering what a figure the *Advertiser* placed upon the loss on its bulletin board last Monday. It comes to the average of sense, however, in these paragraphs which close my despatch. The tendency is already very strong, and the influences behind it are powerful, to make the city a special partner in private enterprises of various kinds. It is worth while to take advantage of the present stress of fortune, which we all hope, and have reason to believe, will prove but temporary, to enlist the city to the amount of $20,000,000 or more in the building enterprises of its citizens. It is represented that individual credit is not adequate to the present emergency, and, if it were, the resources are wanting. It seems to us that a city, whose valuation in 1870 was, by the census, $540,000,000, and which has increased at the rate of about $70,000,000 annually since that time, should not envy the [illegible] of repairing a loss of fifteen or twenty millions at the most are not to be had without drawing upon the city's credit. It is a confession of weakness, and the city is not weak.

As to the Chicago relief, this is what the *Advertiser* says to-day: "Before the firemen had been successful in hemming in the fire, so that they could assure us that it would spread no further, Chicago, which suffered so much more than we only thirteen months ago, telegraphed to the Mayor that she would send us help. Other cities speedily followed with generous offers of assistance. We have not seen any of the replies made to these despatches, but we learn from Chicago that Mayor Gaston has telegraphed to the Mayor of that city that Boston will gratefully accept the pecuniary assistance. We can appreciate the feeling which prompted the Mayor's reply. We do not wish to seem ungracious, when friends far and near are so generous, but we think the language used was calculated to convey the wrong impression. We cannot imagine how the money to be sent us can properly be used up. To the middle of yesterday forenoon but twenty-five applications had been made at Charleston street for relief in consequence of the fire. The district destroyed included but a small number of dwelling houses. We do not believe that $100,000 in all would be insufficient to make good all the property of the poorer classes which was destroyed by the fire. Should millions be given us, it would be a misappropriation of it to bestow it upon others than poor people. We would not grant the use of it

Continued on the Eighth Page.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872. NUMBER 87.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE GRAND RESULT.

REPORTED MAJORITIES BY STATES.

[Compared with the vote in 1868 and votes in State elections next preceding the Presidential of 1872.]

States.	1872. PRESIDENT. Grant. (Rep.)	Greeley. (Dem.)	STATE ELECTIONS. Opp.	Adm.	1868. PRESIDENT. Seymour.	Grant.
Alabama	4000	78446	77671	73696	76000	
Arkansas	5000	38488	23000	19078	22153	
California	11000	54482	54482		54482	
Connecticut	1000	44561	46548		46548	
Delaware	700	12466	9000		7623	
Florida		15000	15000		8000	
Georgia	9000	102070	41459	102070		87134
Illinois		255691	184823	106519	199415	250736
Indiana		186241	186276	10000	176553	176553
Iowa		117000	67547	10000	74000	120399
Kansas		30000	30000		16128	31647
Kentucky			136000		90000	90000
Louisiana	3000		41170	6567	60330	52253
Maine		68000	67057	72137	67034	70128
Maryland	1100		70000	66851	62738	78692
Massachusetts		74000	47725	76130	49442	108788
Michigan		60000	60231	16420	57160	72632
Minnesota		40000	30000	16420	28070	43543
Mississippi		40000	28397	78181		
Missouri			184744	184744	119753	88451
Nebraska		10000	11163	10000	8439	9729
Nevada		2000	7500	4148	6214	6430
N. Hampshire		36000	36000	36000	31511	31511
New Jersey		14000	80000	80000	83000	80181
New York		54000	366213	367119	429883	419883
N. Carolina		20000	91737	20000	96770	96770
Ohio		40000	347260	280834	238700	280126
Oregon		1000	12217	13163	11135	10361
Pennsylvania		12000	349707	349707	342280	342280
Rhode Island		2200	8141	8000	6948	12993
South Carolina		45000	44837	84671	45237	60301
Tennessee	4000		97000	41000	56311	84737
Texas	20000		72000	13846		
Vermont		21000	16613	41998	12000	44767
Virginia		30000	90000	90000		
West Virginia		10000	42184	27469	24300	29035
Wisconsin		15000	68910	78501	84710	108257
Total	73800	760506	3976283	3116671	2703600	3013188
Majorities		686706		146388		309588

The scattering vote in 1872 does not exceed 50,000, divided among Charles O'Conor, Bourbon-straight; James Black, Temperance; Charles Francis Adams, Anti-Secret-Society; and others.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

For Ulysses S. Grant, 29 States.....286
For Horace Greeley, 7 States.....74
In doubt, Florida.....8
Total votes.....368

ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM 74 COUNTIES.

Counties.	1860. PRESIDENT. Lincoln, Rep.	Douglas, Dem.	1872. PRESIDENT. Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Dem.	1872. GOVERNOR. Oglesby, Rep.	Palmer, Dem.
Adams	5,471	4,774	5,177	4,943	5,365	4,371
Alexander	1,026	539				
Bond	1,160	1,011	1,264	861	1,264	1,220
Brown	1,055	1,055	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
Bureau	3,218	3,344	4,300	3,333	4,367	3,228
Calhoun	700	700				
Carroll	600	3,200	651	1,969	668	1,962
Cass	1,127	1,077				
Champaign	2,425	2,160	3,046	2,779	3,058	2,703
Christian	2,365	2,151	3,002	2,746	2,720	2,707
Clark	2,307	2,113	2,707	2,713	2,707	2,713
Clay	1,594	1,594	1,740	1,740	1,983	1,676
Clinton	2,347	2,058		1,749	1,819	
Coles	3,347	2,958				
Cook	15,104	27,527				
Crawford	1,946	1,946				
Cumberland	1,246	1,246				
De Kalb	2,400	2,441	2,997	2,997	3,000	2,997
De Witt	1,734	1,678	2,128	1,978	2,128	1,978
Douglas	1,132	1,856	1,132	1,850	1,274	1,850
Du Page	1,850	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Edgar	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Edwards	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Effingham	1,600	1,611	1,611	1,611	1,774	1,697
Fayette	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900		
Ford	1,000	1,000	1,243	1,243	1,243	1,243
Franklin	1,778	1,781				
Fulton	4,000	4,000	5,865	3,354	5,865	3,511
Gallatin	1,203	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,199	1,199
Greene	3,000	3,000				
Grundy	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261	1,261
Hamilton	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264
Hancock	3,697	3,697	3,697	3,697	3,697	3,697
Hardin	1,000	1,000				
Henderson	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,304
Henry	4,000	4,000				
Iroquois	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Jackson	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jasper	1,000	1,000				
Jefferson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jersey	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Jo Daviess	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Johnson	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kane	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kankakee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kendall	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Knox	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Lake	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
La Salle	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Lawrence	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lee	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Livingston	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Logan	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Macon	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Macoupin	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Madison	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Marion	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Marshall	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Mason	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Massac	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
McDonough	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
McHenry	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
McLean	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Menard	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Mercer	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Monroe	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Montgomery	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Morgan	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Moultrie	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Ogle	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Peoria	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Perry	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Piatt	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Pike	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Pope	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Pulaski	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Putnam	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Randolph	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Richland	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Rock Island	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Saline	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sangamon	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Schuyler	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Scott	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Shelby	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stark	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
St. Clair	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Stephenson	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Tazewell	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Union	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Vermilion	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Wabash	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Warren	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Washington	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Wayne	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
White	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Whiteside	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Will	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Williamson	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Winnebago	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Woodford	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total	170,143	160,733				

ADAMS COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,177	Grant	4,793
Governor	Koerner	3,208	Oglesby	4,371
Lt. Governor	Black	3,178	Beveridge	4,361
Sec. of State	Rummel	3,201	Harlow	4,361
Auditor	O'Hara	3,202	Lippincott	4,361
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,202	Rutz	4,361
Atty. General	Eustace	3,202	Edsall	4,361
Congress	Wilson	3,202	Burchard	4,361
Representatives	Moore	3,202	Bushnell	4,361
			Easton	4,361

CARROLL COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	634	Grant	1,309
Governor	Koerner	634	Oglesby	1,309
Lt. Governor	Black	634	Beveridge	1,309
Sec. of State	Rummel	634	Harlow	1,309
Auditor	O'Hara	634	Lippincott	1,309
Treasurer	Lanphier	634	Rutz	1,309
Atty. General	Eustace	634	Edsall	1,309
Congress	Wilson	634	Burchard	1,309
Senator	Harrington	634	Cassell	1,309
Representatives	Frick	634	Wright	1,309
	Sanford	634	Chipmaker	1,309
			Mann	1,309

FULTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,704	Grant	3,859
Governor	Koerner	3,839	Oglesby	4,000
Lt. Governor	Black	3,839	Beveridge	4,000
Sec. of State	Rummel	3,839	Harlow	4,000
Auditor	O'Hara	3,839	Lippincott	4,000
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,839	Rutz	4,000
Atty. General	Eustace	3,839	Edsall	4,000
Congress	Worthington	3,839	Barrere	4,000
Senator	Turnbull	3,839	Castle	4,000
Representatives	Tuscelon	3,839	Wilson	4,000
	Wilson	3,839	Golden	4,000

GRUNDY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,217	Grant	1,491
Governor	Koerner	1,220	Oglesby	1,491
Lt. Governor	Black	1,217	Beveridge	1,491
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,217	Harlow	1,491
Auditor	O'Hara	1,217	Lippincott	1,491
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,217	Rutz	1,491
Atty. General	Eustace	1,217	Edsall	1,491
Congress	Worthington	1,217	Barrere	1,491
Senator	Hutchinson	1,217	Jo Wright	1,491
Representatives	Tuscelon	1,217		1,491
	Wilson	1,217		1,491

HANCOCK COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,697	Grant	3,697
Governor	Koerner	3,697	Oglesby	3,697
Lt. Governor	Black	3,697	Beveridge	3,697
Sec. of State	Rummell	3,697	Harlow	3,697
Auditor	O'Hara	3,697	Lippincott	3,697
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,697	Rutz	3,697
Atty. General	Eustace	3,697	Edsall	3,697
Congress	Worthington	3,697	Burchard	3,697
Senator	Turnbull	3,697	Chamberlain	3,697
Representatives	Tuscelon	3,697	Sexton	3,697
	Wilson	3,697	Gordon	3,697
	Nation	3,708		
	R. S. Ohr	Independent		410

OGLE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,947	Grant	3,096
Governor	Koerner	1,947	Oglesby	4,371
Lt. Governor	Black	1,947	Beveridge	4,361
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,947	Harlow	4,361
Auditor	O'Hara	1,947	Lippincott	4,361
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,947	Rutz	4,361
Atty. General	Eustace	1,947	Edsall	4,361
Congress	Worthington	1,947	Burchard	4,361
Senator	Hutchinson	1,947	Jacobs	4,361

PERRY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,499	Grant	1,499
Governor	Koerner	1,499	Oglesby	1,427
Lt. Governor	Black	1,499	Beveridge	1,427
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,499	Harlow	1,427
Auditor	O'Hara	1,499	Lippincott	1,427
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,499	Rutz	1,427
Atty. General	Eustace	1,499	Edsall	1,427
Congress	Wall	1,499	Clements	1,427
Senator	Murphy	1,499	Allen	1,427
Representatives	Bryant	1,499	Davis	1,427
	Neville	1,499	Watt	1,427

PIATT COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	923	Grant	1,498
Governor	Koerner	1,008	Oglesby	1,443
Lt. Governor	Black	1,008	Beveridge	1,443
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,008	Harlow	1,443
Auditor	O'Hara	1,008	Lippincott	1,443
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,008	Rutz	1,443
Atty. General	Eustace	1,008	Edsall	1,443
Congress	Moore	1,008	McNulta	1,443
Senator	Chapman	1,008	Sanford	1,443
Representatives	Frick	1,008	Cannon	1,389
	Sanford	1,008	Sheldon	1,389
			Penfield	1,903
			Davis	1,903

PIKE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,147	Grant	3,694
Governor	Koerner	3,207	Oglesby	3,694
Lt. Governor	Black	3,207	Beveridge	3,694
Sec. of State	Rummel	3,207	Harlow	3,694
Auditor	O'Hara	3,207	Lippincott	3,694
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,207	Rutz	3,694
Atty. General	Eustace	3,207	Edsall	3,694
Congress	Knapp	3,207	Matthews	3,694
Senator	Archer	3,207	Frost	3,694
Representatives	Dresser	4,413	Mansie	3,694

RANDOLPH COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,903	Grant	1,880
Governor	Koerner	1,903	Oglesby	1,880
Lt. Governor	Black	1,903	Beveridge	1,833
Sec. of State	Rummel	1,013	Harlow	1,880
Auditor	O'Hara	1,903	Lippincott	1,880
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,856	Rutz	1,906
Atty. General	Eustace	1,906	Edsall	1,906
Congress	Wall	1,906	Clements	1,906
Senator	Murphy	1,754	Craig	1,954
Representatives	Neville	1,906	Watt	1,906
	Scott	2,260	Pratt	3,715

RICHLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,317	Grant	2,068
Governor	Koerner	1,894	Oglesby	2,068
Lt. Governor	Black	1,578	Beveridge	1,321
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,894	Harlow	2,068
Auditor	O'Hara	1,578	Lippincott	2,068
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,578	Rutz	1,320
Atty. General	Eustace	1,894	Edsall	2,068
Congress	Marshall	1,894	Raum	2,068
Senator	Foster	1,894	Henry	1,314
Representatives	Hoge	1,894	Haggerty	2,068
	Forth	1,783	Barkley	1,940

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	2,904	Grant	2,905
Governor	Koerner	1,925	Oglesby	2,881
Lt. Governor	Black	1,918	Beveridge	2,948
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,925	Harlow	2,881
Auditor	O'Hara	1,925	Lippincott	2,914
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,907	Rutz	2,914
Atty. General	Eustace	1,925	Edsall	2,914
Congress	Truesdale	1,903	Hawley	2,948
Senator	Bigrim	1,903	Shepard	2,948
Representatives	Jackson	1,903	Johnston	2,529
			Warner	4,143

SHELBY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	2,664	Grant	1,901
Governor	Koerner	2,707	Oglesby	1,891
Lt. Governor	Black	2,707	Beveridge	1,891
Sec. of State	Rummell	2,707	Harlow	1,891
Auditor	O'Hara	2,707	Lippincott	1,891
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,707	Rutz	1,891
Atty. General	Eustace	2,707	Edsall	1,891
Congress	Eden	2,794	Hunt	1,939
Senator	Wilkinson	2,678	Patterson	1,979
Representatives	McFarran	2,124	Efner	1,914
			Barrett, Ind. D.	573
Representatives	Rume	2,443	Wood	4,628
	Blakely	2,458		

STEPHENSON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,125	Grant	2,846
Governor	Koerner	3,449	Oglesby	3,449
Lt. Governor	Black	3,449	Beveridge	3,146
Sec. of State	Rummel	3,226	Harlow	3,449
Auditor	O'Hara	3,230	Lippincott	3,160
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,227	Rutz	3,449
Atty. General	Eustace	3,448	Edsall	3,449
Congress	Dinsmore	3,149	Burchard	3,385
Senator	Wallace	3,355	Edsall	3,385
Congress	Robinson	2,974	Chamberlain	776
Senator	Brown	2,561	Sexton	776
Representatives	Mason	3,025	Gordon	1,939
	Nation	3,708		
	R. S. Ohr	Independent		410

OGLE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,947	Grant	3,096
Governor	Koerner	1,947	Oglesby	4,371
Lt. Governor	Black	1,947	Beveridge	4,361
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,947	Harlow	4,361
Auditor	O'Hara	1,947	Lippincott	4,361
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,947	Rutz	4,361
Atty. General	Eustace	1,947	Edsall	4,361
Congress	Worthington	1,947	Burchard	4,361
Senator	Hutchinson	1,947	Jacobs	4,361

PERRY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,499	Grant	1,499
Governor	Koerner	1,499	Oglesby	1,427
Lt. Governor	Black	1,499	Beveridge	1,427
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,499	Harlow	1,427
Auditor	O'Hara	1,499	Lippincott	1,427
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,499	Rutz	1,427
Atty. General	Eustace	1,499	Edsall	1,427
Congress	Wall	1,499	Clements	1,427
Senator	Murphy	1,499	Allen	1,427
Representatives	Bryant	1,499	Davis	1,427
	Neville	1,499	Watt	1,427

PIATT COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	923	Grant	1,498
Governor	Koerner	1,008	Oglesby	1,443
Lt. Governor	Black	1,008	Beveridge	1,443
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,008	Harlow	1,443
Auditor	O'Hara	1,008	Lippincott	1,443
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,008	Rutz	1,443
Atty. General	Eustace	1,008	Edsall	1,443
Congress	Moore	1,008	McNulta	1,443
Senator	Chapman	1,008	Sanford	1,443
Representatives	Frick	1,008	Cannon	1,389
	Sanford	1,008	Sheldon	1,389
			Penfield	1,903
			Davis	1,903

PIKE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,147	Grant	3,694
Governor	Koerner	3,207	Oglesby	3,694
Lt. Governor	Black	3,207	Beveridge	3,694
Sec. of State	Rummell	3,207	Harlow	3,694
Auditor	O'Hara	3,207	Lippincott	3,694
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,207	Rutz	3,694
Atty. General	Eustace	3,207	Edsall	3,694
Congress	Knapp	3,207	Matthews	3,694
Senator	Archer	3,207	Frost	3,694
Representatives	Dresser	4,413	Mansie	3,694

RANDOLPH COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,903	Grant	1,880
Governor	Koerner	1,903	Oglesby	1,880
Lt. Governor	Black	1,903	Beveridge	1,833
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,013	Harlow	1,880
Auditor	O'Hara	1,903	Lippincott	1,880
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,856	Rutz	1,906
Atty. General	Eustace	1,906	Edsall	1,906
Congress	Wall	1,906	Clements	1,906
Senator	Murphy	1,754	Craig	1,954
Representatives	Neville	1,906	Watt	1,906
	Scott	2,260	Pratt	3,715

RICHLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,317	Grant	2,068
Governor	Koerner	1,894	Oglesby	2,068
Lt. Governor	Black	1,578	Beveridge	1,321
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,894	Harlow	2,068
Auditor	O'Hara	1,578	Lippincott	2,068
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,578	Rutz	1,320
Atty. General	Eustace	1,894	Edsall	2,068
Congress	Marshall	1,894	Raum	2,068
Senator	Foster	1,894	Henry	1,314
Representatives	Hoge	1,894	Haggerty	2,068
	Forth	1,783	Barkley	1,940

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	2,904	Grant	2,905
Governor	Koerner	1,925	Oglesby	2,881
Lt. Governor	Black	1,918	Beveridge	2,948
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,925	Harlow	2,881
Auditor	O'Hara	1,925	Lippincott	2,914
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,907	Rutz	2,914
Atty. General	Eustace	1,925	Edsall	2,914
Congress	Truesdale	1,903	Hawley	2,948
Senator	Bigrim	1,903	Shepard	2,948
Representatives	Jackson	1,903	Johnston	2,529
			Warner	4,143

SHELBY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	2,664	Grant	1,901
Governor	Koerner	2,707	Oglesby	1,891
Lt. Governor	Black	2,707	Beveridge	1,891
Sec. of State	Rummell	2,707	Harlow	1,891
Auditor	O'Hara	2,707	Lippincott	1,891
Treasurer	Lanphier	2,707	Rutz	1,891
Atty. General	Eustace	2,707	Edsall	1,891
Congress	Eden	2,794	Hunt	1,939
Senator	Wilkinson	2,678	Patterson	1,979
Representatives	McFarran	2,124	Efner	1,914
			Barrett, Ind. D.	573
Representatives	Rume	2,443	Wood	4,628
	Blakely	2,458		

STEPHENSON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,125	Grant	2,846
Governor	Koerner	3,449	Oglesby	3,449
Lt. Governor	Black	3,449	Beveridge	3,146
Sec. of State	Rummell	3,226	Harlow	3,449
Auditor	O'Hara	3,230	Lippincott	3,160
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,227	Rutz	3,449
Atty. General	Eustace	3,448	Edsall	3,449
Congress	Dinsmore	3,149	Burchard	3,385
Senator	Wallace	3,355	Edsall	3,385
Congress	Robinson	2,974	Chamberlain	776
Senator	Brown	2,561	Sexton	776
Representatives	Mason	3,025	Gordon	1,939
	Nation	3,708		
	R. S. Ohr	Independent		410

OGLE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,947	Grant	3,096
Governor	Koerner	1,947	Oglesby	4,371
Lt. Governor	Black	1,947	Beveridge	4,361
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,947	Harlow	4,361
Auditor	O'Hara	1,947	Lippincott	4,361
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,947	Rutz	4,361
Atty. General	Eustace	1,947	Edsall	4,361
Congress	Worthington	1,947	Burchard	4,361
Senator	Hutchinson	1,947	Jacobs	4,361

PERRY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,499	Grant	1,499
Governor	Koerner	1,499	Oglesby	1,427
Lt. Governor	Black	1,499	Beveridge	1,427
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,499	Harlow	1,427
Auditor	O'Hara	1,499	Lippincott	1,427
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,499	Rutz	1,427
Atty. General	Eustace	1,499	Edsall	1,427
Congress	Wall	1,499	Clements	1,427
Senator	Murphy	1,499	Allen	1,427
Representatives	Bryant	1,499	Davis	1,427
	Neville	1,499	Watt	1,427

PIATT COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	923	Grant	1,498
Governor	Koerner	1,008	Oglesby	1,443
Lt. Governor	Black	1,008	Beveridge	1,443
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,008	Harlow	1,443
Auditor	O'Hara	1,008	Lippincott	1,443
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,008	Rutz	1,443
Atty. General	Eustace	1,008	Edsall	1,443
Congress	Moore	1,008	McNulta	1,443
Senator	Chapman	1,008	Sanford	1,443
Representatives	Frick	1,008	Cannon	1,389
	Sanford	1,008	Sheldon	1,389
			Penfield	1,903
			Davis	1,903

PIKE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	3,147	Grant	3,694
Governor	Koerner	3,207	Oglesby	3,694
Lt. Governor	Black	3,207	Beveridge	3,694
Sec. of State	Rummell	3,207	Harlow	3,694
Auditor	O'Hara	3,207	Lippincott	3,694
Treasurer	Lanphier	3,207	Rutz	3,694
Atty. General	Eustace	3,207	Edsall	3,694
Congress	Knapp	3,207	Matthews	3,694
Senator	Archer	3,207	Frost	3,694
Representatives	Dresser	4,413	Mansie	3,694

RANDOLPH COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

President	Greeley	1,903	Grant	1,880
Governor	Koerner	1,903	Oglesby	1,880
Lt. Governor	Black	1,903	Beveridge	1,833
Sec. of State	Rummell	1,013	Harlow	1,880
Auditor	O'Hara	1,903	Lippincott	1,880
Treasurer	Lanphier	1,856	Rutz	1,906
Atty. General	Eustace	1,906	Edsall	1,906
Congress	Wall	1,906	Clements	1,906
Senator	Murphy	1,754	Craig	1,954
Representatives	Neville	1,906	Watt	1,906
	Scott	2,260	Pratt	3,715

RICHLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

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Lt. Governor	Black	1,578	Beveridge	1,321
Sec. of State

summer, deceased was repairing fences edge of Owasco Lake, and accidentally his thumb with the hammer, and it is said he hit the nerve; he immediately went lake and washed it, and thought nothing of it for several days, when he felt a twitching hand and arm, which finally became fixed, and, during the next eight years it gradually spread over his whole body, rendering him entirely helpless, and for the past fifteen years was unable to move only as he was helped.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

Poison, Agonizing Pain, Matrimonial Mystery and Death.

Pittsburgh (Nov. 7) Correspondence of the New Herald

Barney Hargrave, a sober, industrious young fellow of about 25 years of age, committed suicide, this afternoon, by swallowing a large quantity of sulphuric acid. The deceased was married but a few days ago to a young, comely girl, who has not yet reached the age of majority, and the couple had about completed their arrangements to enter upon the practical sea of life by going housekeeping.

The young bride had hardly an opportunity to appear in her nuptial robes ere she was called upon to follow, in the weeds of mourning, a husband of four days to the tomb. Young Hargrave was employed in the glass-house manufactured by the establishment of W. W. Barker, on Fifth avenue, and was ever considered by his employers one of the most reliable and clever young men in the house. This morning he was at work as usual, and appeared cheerful, as was his wont. Shortly before 11 o'clock, he stepped out, desiring to speak to him, some time, about the pipe that connects the store-room with the manufactory. No reply came, and a workboy was despatched to learn the cause. The grave was found lying on the floor, suffering the greatest agony. He was asked what ailed him, and when he pointed to an empty bottle of sulphuric acid, and feebly replied that was the cause. The acid is used in a diluted form for cleaning glass, and the suicide had taken upward of two ounces of the pure drug. Medical men were instantly summoned, but the patient refused to live under any circumstances, to allow a stomach pump to be used, nor would he consent to swallow any of the antidote the physicians endeavored to administer. His was resigned to the private sleeping apartment in an adjoining building, where his young wife, his mother and sister soon gathered, and at his bedside presented a most distressing and sorrowful scene.

They could only contemplate the terrible physical suffering, powerless to do anything to give relief, while their mental agony was too great and overpowering to find expression in tears or sobs. It was almost as painful to contemplate the silent, mute grief of the bride as to witness the suffering of the bridegroom.

The man lingered till about 8 o'clock, when he died.

The facts developed at the Coroner's inquest read like a romance, but they are obtained from such sources as place them reliably beyond question. It appears Hargrave had been for a time keeping company with a respectable young lady, a resident of the First Ward, and they were at one time engaged to be married. About a year ago, for some reasons now known only to the young lady and her mother, the engagement was broken off. While they were keeping company with her, Hargrave so recently became his wife, he was known to be in the receipt of notes from the girl which had disappointed or who had disappointed him. The contents of these notes he did not reveal, except so far as to confide to her who his confidence that the tenor of them was innocuous upon his head. The day previous to his wedding, he received a note from this girl, the contents of which were similar to others in which the writer demanded a meeting, which he refused to grant. He told his expectant bride of this letter, and, speaking generally of its contents, treated it as a matter of no moment, and laughingly threw the epistle in the fire. After his marriage the discarded girl continued her correspondence, and on the morning of the suicide received a fresh note, which upon its hasty perusing, made him pale and nervous. He went up stairs and penned the following note, which was found on the floor after his removal to his death:

ANNIE: I can't help it; I am mad. O God, for me, for I can't live to be pointed at. She has stung me, and it strikes me to the heart. O, my heart!

This note evidently was intended for his wife, whose name is as addressed. He refers to her whom he had cursed him, meaning the party whom he had been engaged previous to his marriage with the girl he left a widow.

There is something deep and abominably dark in the matter. It seems almost impossible that young Hargrave could have contemplated taking his life before this morning. He made his arrangements for housekeeping with the air of a person happy in his anticipations of husband who knew no care, anticipated no sorrow in the future, and in a moment he commits an act which takes his life and leaves others a legacy of grief and misery. Just previous to his last breath, Father Gallagher of the Catholic Church, asked him before the rites of extreme unction (at his wife) had anything to do with his death, when he replied "No," that he loved her dearly, and regretted death only for her sake.

Mr. Greeley's Emancipation.

From the New York Tribune.

There has been no time until now, within the last twelve years, when the *Tribune* was not opposed to keep, for the benefit of the idle and incapable, a sort of Federal employment agency established to get places under Government for those who were indisposed to work for their living. Any man who had ever voted the Republican ticket believed that it was the duty and the privilege of the editor of this paper to give him a place in the Custom House. Every re-elected politician had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of the *Tribune* to secure his appointment as Gauger, or as an Army Chaplain, or as Minister to France. Every campaign orator came upon us after the battle was over for a recommendation as Secretary of the Treasury or like position. Half a dozen times in each year of our party had an interest pending at Washington, the editor of the *Tribune* was telegraphed to in frantic haste to come to the Capitol, save a bill, crush that one, promote one project or smash another. He was to be everybody's friend, without being to do but to take care of other folks' business, sign papers, write letters, and ask favors for them, and to get no thanks for either. Four-fifths of these people were a day or a week away without what they wanted, only to become straightway abusive enemies;—it was a worry of life to try to gratify one demand before dozen for the other fifth.

The man with two wooden legs congratulated himself that he could never be troubled with corns. It is a source of profound satisfaction to us that office-seekers will keep aloof from defeated candidate who has not influence enough at Washington or Albany to get a new or appointed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, or Deputy-sub-assistant temporary clerk in the waste-pot section of the folding room. After we shall be let alone to mind our own affairs and manage our own newspaper, without being called aside every hour to help lazy people whom we don't know, and to spend our time and strength in efforts that only benefit people who don't deserve assistance. At least we shall have our office clear of blatherskites and politicians, beggars, and go about our daily work with satisfaction of knowing that not the most ordinarious of place-hunters will suspect us of having any credit with the appointing powers. That is one of the results of Tuesday's election for which we own ourselves profoundly grateful.

Mrs. Fair Wants Her Pistol.

From the San Francisco Post, Nov. 4.

The Clerk of the Fifteenth District Court on Saturday received a note from Laura D. Fair, intimating that the plaything with which A. P. Crittenden lost his life, and which was used as evidence against her, be returned to her, as it was her property. The Clerk was in a quandary, as he knew not how to act in the matter, and finally consulted Judge Dwinelle, who in turn consulted Judge Sawyer's advice in the matter. The latter gentleman said he knew of no reason why it should be retained from Mrs. Fair's possession. When she was informed of the circumlocution necessary to obtain her own property she waxed wrothy, and marveled at the amount of confabbing that little machine caused. She will probably get the pistol to-day. Who is to be the next victim of emotional insanity?

California Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The steamer Acapulco, from Panama, is eight days overdue at San Diego.

In view of the Boston disaster, the Fire Commissioners of the city ask 20,000 feet of hose and two new steamers.

Arrived to-day, the British ship Aminta, from 43 days from Liverpool.

Ground was broken yesterday at San Diego on the railroad to San Bernino. There was a great celebration of the event.

It has been raining hard since midnight, and the prospects are good for a fine season.

Gale.

PATERSON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A fierce gale has been raging over Paterson and vicinity all this evening, and is doing considerable damage to property.

THE NEW DEAL.

Conversations Concerning the Visit of Washburne and Jones.

Can the United States Senatorship Anything to Do With Their Presence in Illinois?

The Successors of Messrs. Eastman, Campbell, Judd, Glover, and Irwin.

The arrival in Chicago, a few weeks ago, of Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, and of Hon. John Russell, Minister to Belgium, has created an excitement in political circles that is not likely to be allayed until those gentlemen return to the European courts whence they came, or definitely announce why they came, why they stay, and why they do not go away. It was given out that they crossed the stormy deep, and braved the perils of land transportation, to exercise the inalienable right of American freemen to vote for President. Such patriotism brings tears to the eyes of every citizen, and makes us more proud than ever of our institutions, and give us new assurance of devotion to the Republic are set before our eyes to fill us with confidence in the perpetuation of our institutions, and give us something to tell our children about when the two distinguished diplomats have been laid away in the cold, cold ground. Some persons say the desire to exercise the electoral franchise was supplemented by a more potent feeling, that does credit to the bosoms and heads of both. They pined during four long years of exile in foreign lands for the scenes of their childhood, for the churchyard green and schoolhouse for the homes of their youth, and for the scenes in which they won triumphs (principally political) in their later years. It was a noble sentiment, "Breathes there a man," etc.

And will it be credited that men may be found who turn up incredulous noses at these beautiful, touching, and sentimental reasons for the presence of these gentlemen in this State at this juncture. They remark, irreverently, "it's too thin." Where are these unchartitable creatures? They cannot be fellow-countrymen of the persons they would deprive of the finest traits that adorn human character. Alas, it's too true. The object of the visit of the illustrious Europeans has an intimate connection with the election of United States Senator by the new Legislature, and that Mr. Washburne is a candidate for the position against Mr. Scammon and Governor Oglesby.

There was a triangular meeting at the Custom House, yesterday, ex-Collector McLean being at one corner, United States Commissioner Philip A. Hoyne at the second, and James Ayars, Jr., Deputy Collector and agent for the Phœnix Insurance Company, at the third. The trio discussed the Senatorial conundrum and the political situation generally, their attentive audience being a TRIBUNE reporter. Hoyne assumed that he had seen Jones, that he had shaken hands with him, that Jones looked well, that he had been so long away it was with difficulty that he spoke English, that Jones was a good fellow, and had informed him that he would leave in a week to resume his functions as the Belgian Court. Hoyne did not understand that Washburne was engaged or interested in the Senatorial contest. Ayars said Hoyne knew better, that Washburne and Russell were not "fooling round here for nothing," that it was all arranged before they left Europe, as Phil. would find out. Phil. answered that Jones was going away in a week. Pshaw!" ejaculated Ayars, "he'll postpone his departure from week to week, until he does some work for Washburne." Hoyne insisted that Washburne was not a candidate for Senator, but he might take the Secretaryship of State. Ayars answered that Logan was to be Senator. McLean had not been round, and did not know how the cat would jump. There was a unanimous opinion that if the Administration wanted Washburne, he would be Senator. Hoyne asserted that Logan was for Oglesby, that Logan had told him so much. Oglesby it was remarked Logan would play first fiddle, while with Washburne he would be forced to content himself with furnishing second and subordinate music. It was thought that Scammon might possibly loom up in Wisconsin.

From the Senatorship the talk slid insensibly into cognate channels, and it was said that Ayers, Farwell, Rice, and Ward had agreed upon John McArthur, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, as Colonel Eastman's successor in the Post Office. Phil. Wadsworth was said by one gentleman to be the choice for Collector of the Port, while a second pronounced him distasteful because he owned a bonded warehouse, and a second suggested that Charley Ham would be the man. Ham would be a fortunate man if Mr. Campbell, United States Marshall, could be tendered a foreign mission, and General White the Internal Revenue Bureau. Phil. Hoyne stated that he was a candidate for the Marshalship, or the Consulship to Cork, or the dragomanship at Constantinople. The dragomanship he expected last time Ulrich Sorg was elected, but it fell through. McLean begged for a definition of dragoman. Phil. was under the impression that it was a sort of sub-deputy Under Secretaryship, a nice thing anyway. But he'd rather go to Cork. Ayars desired to know what he wanted for the Consulship was worth only $3,000? Phil had a hankering for the Cove of Cork; it was one of the nicest places on the crust of the earth, besides, his father and mother emigrated from near there, from the County Kilkenny. He wanted to see the place again. He was curious about it; the Cove of Cork or the Marshalship were two of his ambition. Ayars announced his candidacy for the Pension Agency, which would soon be vacant. It was better than the Collectorship, and not half as bothersome. He would bet a hat he would get it. McLean said he was seeking the Consul-Generalship to Canada, and was a candidate for the office. He did not extend his peregrinations farther than Canada. would run home from there once in awhile. would be a charming place for resident headquarters. Hart, his predecessor, an antiquated gentleman, had his there twenty years, and no doubt was tired of it. Ayars spoke of Judge Glover, United States Attorney, as the most perfect gentleman the Government ever "let loose" in that building. So was General Webster. Webster wouldn't be stirred, and should not be. Neither should Glover, though Simon D. Phelps was understood to be a candidate for the place. [Laughter.] Judge Glover came in and commended Phelps as "a clever fellow." At this point a crowd of witnesses in a counterfeiting case entered, and the court (Commissioner Hoyne) began to sit.

Mr. Irwin, Collector of Internal Revenue, had heard it hinted that McArthur would succeed Eastman, but did not know how much truth was in it. He believed Oglesby would be Senator, and could not say that Washburne was a candidate. The Germans could hardly refuse to vote for Oglesby on the ground that Beveridge would carry out his temperance notions, as he and "Dick" held about the same ideas on the subject. He did not know who was to be his successor, if anybody. He was prepared to resign if the place was wanted.

Marshal Campbell's office was interviewed, but he was out, and his son could not throw any light on the Senatorial complications.

Mr. Jones was not seen, nor was Mr. Judd, nor Mr. Bankin, nor Mr. Mullet, as they had all gone on an excursion in a carriage to the Marine Hospital. Colonel Eastman was in Court nearly all day.

The Hon. John Stillwell, a member of the present House of Representatives, honored the city with a visit yesterday. His home is in Livingston County. He was a fast friend of Governor Oglesby when Logan beat him, but expressed the opinion that Washburne would be Senator, leaving the inference that Oglesby would not be. Mr. Stillwell will not be a member of the next Legislature, but he is a well-informed man from the centre of the State, and as such his opinion is not without value.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PATTI-MARIO CONCERT.

The first of the Patti-Mario concerts takes place this evening at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The programme, which is, or ought to be, at least, a very popular one, has already been published in these columns, and there is no need of further reference to it. Most of the artists in the troupe are already known here, either by their presence in past concert seasons, or their reputation which has preceded them. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the concert will be a very enjoyable one. The second concert, to-morrow evening, will give the West Siders an opportunity to hear the troupe at the Union Park Congregational Church.

CONCERT AT AURORA.

The concert troupe recently organized by Mr. S. G. Pratt, of this city, will give its first concert this evening at Aurora. The troupe embraces Miss Haskell, soprano, one of the very best of our rising young singers; Mrs. Johnson, contralto; who for years has been a great favorite in Chicago; Mr. C. N. Brittan, tenor, a gentleman who will commend himself to all musicians wherever he may go, without need of introduction from us; and Mr. Pratt himself, who has grown up in music with the city. The troupe has a host of friends in Chicago who will watch their progress with interest; and, while we can assure the people of Aurora of an excellent concert, we at the same time commend them as ladies and gentlemen deserving of their best social as well as musical consideration.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

John W. Jones, of Racine, Wis., late owner of the schooner B. B. Lannins, yesterday filed a libel in the United States District Court against the propeller City of Fremont, for the amount of damage sustained by the loss of the schooner by collision. Libellant affirms that on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872, whilst the schooner was on a voyage from Duncan City, Mich., to Chicago, laden with lumber, and whilst standing on her proper course, properly navigated, with her lights burning brightly, at 10½ o'clock at night, the said propeller ran into her on the port side, about amidships, carrying away the works and cutting a hole in her, so that she filled and became unmanageable; that the propeller took her in tow, but was compelled to abandon her, when she drifted on Traverse Point, and the propeller went on her voyage; that the sea having swept away the schooner's deck-load, she went over the reef into deep water, and there righted, and began drifting toward another reef, when the crew managed to hoist sail to clear it, but did not succeed, and she went ashore between Cat Head Point and Grand Traverse Point, and went to pieces, except some anchors and chains which the crew were able to save; that the loss of freight by this voyage was $960; that libellant was acting as Captain, and lost all his clothing, worth $125, and that the schooner was valued at $9,000, all this making a total loss of $10,085.

A suit is going on, before Judge Farwell, Mary Jane Walcot et al. v. Wm. Smith et al., to set aside the will of John Brown, of Niles, deceased. The dispute is entirely of a family nature, and is of a bitter character. It is affirmed that the deceased was of infirm mind, and a habitual drunkard, and living members of the family are freely charged with being frequently and incessantly intoxicated. The trial has not reached a stage where it would be fair to either side to state details, no evidence having yet been adduced.

The action of Solomon Rothschild v. the Michigan Central Railroad Company, before Judge Rogers, yesterday, is for the value of 10,000 Golden Seal cigars, valued at $800, shipped at Detroit on the 5th of October, 1871, which have never been delivered. The jury rendered a verdict finding for the full amount claimed, and a motion for a new trial was entered, as a matter of course.

The action, South Chicago Turnverein v. Colonel Eastman, Postmaster, commenced yesterday before Judge Gary. The suit is for the rent of Burlington Hall at the time of the fire, which rent was paid to another party, the plaintiff in this suit being a lessee. The jury separated by agreement, and the trial will come up again to-day.

Henry Schneider, a juror, appeared before Judge Tree, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court, in not attending to his duties, and was discharged with a suitable caution, on payment of costs.

The re-examination of creditors, in the matter of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, in bankrupty, is appointed to take place in the Register's office at 10 o'clock this morning.

There was nothing in the bankrupty side of the District Court, yesterday, except the adjudication of bankruptcy by default in the matter of Root & Cady.

Of 240 notices sent in one bankruptcy matter to the Post Office by Register Hibbard, over one-half were returned undelivered.

The prisoners indicted by the Grand Jury of this term will be arraigned before Judge Porter at 10 o'clock this morning.

In the matter of Frek A. Wiehiman, R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed assignee.

The bankruptcy docket of the District Court is now being made up.

The Criminal Court will commence sitting in earnest on Monday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

655—Parking, Blanchard et al.; default, and judgment for note $1,029.10. 673—Same v. Harvey; same order, $751.60. 535—Ribbe v. Rowcliffe; judgment of Nov. 11, 1872, set aside by agreement upon payment of costs. 536—Same v. Same; same order. 538—Same v. Stone; same order. 506—Howell, Sr., v. Avery; parties by attorneys and jury come again.

EQUITY.

742—Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company v. Sweetland; injunction granted. 746—Same v. Belding; same order. 752—Same v. Bowes; same order.

NEW SUITS.

Chicago Composition Granite Company v. John H. Keasing; case; $1,000; Nissen & Barnum, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,140—Root & Cady; [see page 12]; adjudication by default; warrant returnable Dec. 2, 1872, before Register Hibbard.

NEW SUITS.

John W. Jones v. Propeller City of Fremont; libel for damages by collision, $10,085; Geo. Gardner, proctor.—Thompson Smith v. City of Fremont; collision, $1,275; same proctor.—Robert E. Jones v. Same; collision; Ira H. and Chas. Lount v. Mary Tribble et al.; bill to obtain payment of a note of $167 by sale of property.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

The People ex rel. Annie Sole v. Henry Lang; default entered of Samuel Lang, bondsman. Edward J. McLachlan et al.; grant of guardianship to Agnes M. McLachlan; bond of $10,000 approved. May Faber et al.; inventory of guardian approved. Frederick Foss; *alias* citation to executors for inventory and appraisement; returnable Monday, 18th inst., at 10 a. m. Lorenzo Eldridge; citation to Ella Simonton and Eugene L. Eldridge to present final account, returnable 20th inst., at 10 a. m. St. John L. B. Skinner; inventory and appraisement approved. John R. Morgan; grant of administration to Caroline M. Morgan; bond of $1,400 approved. Louis M. Kennedy; grant of administration to Charles C. Hilton, creditor; bond of $3,000 approved. Patrick Hundren et al.; grant of guardianship to Thomas Hundren; bond of $10,050 approved.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Moran.*]

2,505—Third National Bank v. Barrett; default and judgment for $3,760.20. Same v. Same; Holmes & Griggs Manufacturing Company v. Barnes; Barnes made party to judgment. 2,114—Schimpferman v. Bradley; motion by defendant for continuance denied, and exceptions. 1,678—Bonton v. Wilder; by agreement time to file bill of exceptions extended ten days. 986—Swann v. Huntington; plaintiff confesses demurrer, and leave to plaintiff to amend petition. 3,083—Leopold v. Eastern Insurance Company; judgment $6,250. 2,636—Hart v. Same; judgment $6,250. 2,637—Same v. Hope Insurance Company; judgment $4,726. 3,119—Burrows v. Stone; on motion of defendant default and judgment set aside on payment of costs. 2,934—Stayart v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment $1,212.13. 2,742—Same v. German City Insurance Company; judgment $2,625. 1,524—Agner v. Holliday; demurrer to petition overruled, and rule on defendant to answer in 10 days. 2,846—Leopold v. Hope Insurance Company; default and judgment $6,250. 3,106—Strauss v. Streng; passed, to be taken up on two days' notice. 2,396—Rozes v. Barker; demurrer to first and second counts sustained, and leave to plaintiff to amend. 2,600—Baird v. Bowen; demurrer to first and second counts of Narr sustained, and leave to amend. 2,601—Rozes v. Green; same order. 2,602—Winslow v. Same; same order. 2,601—Simonton v. Simon; submitted to Court, and passed. 1,997—Hague v. Sapp; submitted to Court, and finding for plaintiff; debt $564.54; damages $311.19, and judgment; exceptions by defendant and appeal; bond $1,000, and bill of exceptions in 20 days. 2,082—Turnverein v. Eastman; jury trial, and jury to separate. 1,398—Mash v. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; by stipulation default set aside, and leave to defendant to plead. John W. Hooper v. James H. Marshall; leave to file petition and ordered summons. 2,112—Burrows v. Stone; by agreement leave to amend narr., and cause continued. 2,442—Strauss v. Eberle; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary.*]

897—Camden v. Simpson; Master's report filed and confirmed; and decree establishing title. Chas. Wilson v. Knox; order confirming sale. 871—Haber v. Haber; reference to Magruder. 905—Miller v. Miller; reference to Scott. 549a—Cassidy v. Beach; set for hearing Jan. 15, 1873. 870—Rittman v. Rittman; decree of divorce. 479a—Worthington v. King; ordered alias summons. 485—Seeley v. Kimbark; service summons v. Schultz, Conrad, Glidden, Doran, Burnham, Chamberlain and Pullman; service by publication and default v. Kingsley; default, Childs, Murray, Riverside Improvement Company, and Duncomb, for want of answer; rule to answer instanter v. Allen, Seeley, Badger, Kimbark, Dore, and Hubbard, and default for want of answer. 1,060—Sutherland v. Sutherland; J. N. Irwin appointed receiver; and reference to Magruder. 672—Camp v. Middleton; by stipulation order on Eli Smith, received, to pay to H. M. Chase, Special Master, $40 as fees.

NEW SUITS.

$1,238—Will & Roberts v. Eugene O'Reilly; assumpsit, $1,000; Haines & Lawrence, attorneys. $1,239—W. K. Warner v. T. T. Curtis; judgment by confession on a note for $1,6.53. $1,240—Jones v. Morse; appeal. $1,241—Bonter v. Bonter; divorce. $1,443—Franklin MacVeagh et al. v. John Wilson; assumpsit, $100; Charles R. Towne, attorney. $1,243—Harmon, Mercer, Scott and Collins v. Lowry and Bolton; assumpsit, $500; same attorney. $1,244—Franklin MacVeagh et al. v. F. Kennedy and C. A. Burch; assumpsit, $100; same attorney. $1,245—Greg v. Strader, Cooley & Hastings v. Isaac Hess and Jacob Kaufman; assumpsit, $2,000; Moran & English, attorneys. $1,246—Kiddy v. Herrick; appeal. $1,247—Ward v. Ward; divorce. $1,248—John W. Hooper v. James A. Marshall; petition to supply record. $1,249—Eugene C. Long v. Jerome W. Goodspeed; confession of judgment on a note of $4,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers.*]

2,123—Girard Tube Works v. Wolf; motion by garnishee German National Bank to set aside judgment. 940—Rothschild v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; jury again called and trial concluded; finding for defendant; motion for new trial. G. N. 4,219—Lacinda M. Gloyd v. John Hughes; leave to plaintiff to withdraw note on having certified copy. 654—Sullivan v. Martin; jury trial; not concluded.

[*Judge Booth.*]

2,162—Samuels v. Commercial Insurance Company; default set aside. 630—Webber v. McKinty; jury found defendant guilty, and issues damages at 1 cent; motion by plaintiff for new trial. 1,216—Holland v. Dean; rule for plaintiff to file narr on 10 days' notice. 2,247—Ivory v. Warsaw; jury called and find defendant guilty, and assessed damages at $25. 1,322—Barry et al. v. Crosson; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

[*Judge Tree.*]

2,358—Adlard v. Merchant's Insurance Company; further proceedings stayed, defendant being in bankruptcy.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams.*]

615—Vail v. Iglehart; leave to defendant to amend answer instanter; time to file replications or exceptions to answer extended to Thursday next. 1,041—Prina v. Juterschenk et al.; personal service on Henrietta Juterschenk; J. L. Wilson appointed guardian ad litem for Emma, Otto, Cecilia M., Albert, and Henrietta Stumpf; his answer filed; rule to plead instanter on Anna Stumpf; bill taken *pro confesso* as to her, and cause referred to Butler, Hardin v. Curtis et al., leave to petitioner to file amended petition instanter, by making Annie Marshall a party defendant, and order that summons issue. 1,750—Farnsworth v. Dunham & Smith; order for new publication notice.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

451—Payne v. Gibbons et al.; dismissed by complainant's solicitor. 142—Mary Ann and Alexander Walcott v. Eliza and William Smith and the unknown heirs of John Brown, deceased.

NEW SUITS.

4,819—Charles Will and William Roberts v. Eugene O'Reilly; mechanics' lein; $493.24; Haines and Lawrence, attorneys. Premises situate Lot 2, Sub-lots 1, 2, and 4, Block 84, School Section Addition. 4,820—Malcolm McDonald and John Rae v. The American Bridge Company; assumpsit, $2,000; E. and A. Van Buren, attorneys. 4,821—John Barry and Eliza Barry v. Dominick Carroll; trespass, $5,000; same attorney. 4,822 to 4,838 inclusive; appeals.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

THE HOTEL CONTRIBUTION.

The proprietors of the leading hotels of this city have subscribed the following amounts for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire:

John B. Drake, Tremont House	$ 500
Gage Brothers & Rice, Sherman House	500
Gardner & Gould, Gardner House	250
Briggs House	100
W. K. Swallow, Barnes House	100
W. A. Jenkins, Clifton House	100
M. Burke, Burke's European Hotel	50
Total	$1,700

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The following is the reply of Mayor Gaston, of Boston, to C. R. Gardner, of the Academy of Music of this city, who forwarded to Boston on Tuesday morning the receipts of a special matinee given for the benefit of the sufferers of the fire:

C. R. Gardner, Academy of Music:

I thank you for your generous contribution in aid of the sufferers by the late fire.

WM. GASTON, Mayor.

THE TYPOS' DONATION.

The President of the Chicago Typographical Union received the subjoined despatch yesterday, in reply to a money order message sent to Boston on Sunday last.

President Chicago Typographical Union:

Thanks of Boston printers. Wait till you hear from us. P. H. SWEENEY.

Anderson's New European Hotel.

An unavoidable delay in putting on the finishing touches has necessitated the postponement of the opening of Anderson's new European Hotel until today, when that elegant institution, the neatest thing of the kind in the West, will be thrown open to the public for the first time. The hotel, which is situated on Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle streets, contains 150 guest rooms, a portion of these suits, and all furnished in a style of comfort and luxuriance equal to the very best. The furniture is supplied by the Weber Furniture Company, of Chicago and Detroit, and is equal to that of any other hotel in Chicago; the carpets by E. F. Hollister & Co.; the bedding and upholstery goods by J. V. Farwell & Co., and the gas fixtures by H. M. Wilmarth & Bro. The proprietors, the Anderson Brothers, are widely and favorably known as European hotel managers of the highest capability, having achieved an almost national reputation in their European hotel on Dearborn street before the fire. They have now secured their old and favorite clerk, Henry C. Nye, and are prepared to offer the travelling public hotel accommodations of the highest order.

Dolly Bros. have taken the joint management of Harvey Doty and Henry Rhines, the latter billiard champion of the Northwest, will also be opened to-day. It is situated in the rear of the hotel, with an entrance leading therefrom to another from Calhoun place in the rear, closely adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. The hall contains nine of Emanuel Brunswick & Co.'s elegant inlaid tenon tables, and its light, ventilation, rich furnishings, and all that goes to make up a first-class billiard-room, it is one of the finest institutions of the kind ever established in Chicago. While the general management will devolve upon Messrs. Doty and Rhines, the immediate dispensation of the liquids will be taken in charge by Dick Gates and Frank Bowman, two accomplished artists in their line.

Drug Store for Sale.

An opportunity for a druggist, with capital, to engage in business is offered in the "Business Change" column of this issue of THE TRIBUNE. An A 1 drug store, situated on one of the principal streets of Burlington, Iowa, can be secured, the proprietors desiring to retire. Their address is PERRY & MILLER, Box No. 203, Burlington, Iowa.

Sewing Machines.

Save money by buying the New Wilson Underfeed Sewing Machine, and also get a perfect, durable, and beautiful machine. It is sold on easy terms, and none should fail to call and see it. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

New York Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The great fire continues to be discussed here widely on account of the feeling of insecurity among owners of city real estate. Mansard roofs of wood are condemned on all sides. The citizens are in favor of the immediate organization of a Fire Brigade to blow up buildings whenever a fire gets beyond the control of the pipemen. Measures are also advocated to secure a supply of water in the streets from the East and North Rivers. Even if Mansard roofs of iron are permitted, it is insisted that they shall be subdivided by fire-proof walls, to prevent a tremendous draft if fire should [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—One of the Adams Express cars was burned at Newark, this morning. The loss, at first stated at $40,000, proves trifling. The whole contents of the car did not exceed $10,000, only a portion of which was destroyed.

The Assistant United States District Attorney has brought suit against the German Savings Bank to recover $40,700 unpaid taxes, and $5,000 penalty for failing to make an annual return.

George Tanner, while quarreling with his father, to-day, at Tappantown, N. J., drew a pistol and fatally shot the latter.

A Spaniard, named Coggi, was found dead in Ryerson street, Brooklyn, last night, with a bullet-wound in his breast.

Robinson's agency for Smith & Wesson's pistols, and the sewing-silk store of Good & Co., in Chambers street, were robbed of about $3,000 worth of property by burglars.

The loss by the burning of Van Dyke's cabinet factory, last night, is $30,000.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 12.—The Hon. Stewart Goodrell, United States Pension Agent, in this city, died this afternoon at 2 o'clock, after a lingering and severe illness of several months duration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—G. Clinton Stokes, brother of Edward Stokes, was buried to-day. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. An application made in the Supreme Court to allow the prisoner to attend the funeral, was refused.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12.—Nathaniel B. Durfee, ex-member of Congress, died at Tiverton to-day, aged 60.

Baltimore Water-Supply.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Baltimore is in trouble about her scant supply of water, and the authorities now have under consideration a plan by which a permanent adequate water-supply can be secured at a cost of $5,500,000, and two plans for temporary supplies until the completion of the permanent work, at the respective costs of $700,000 and $380,000.

THE CLARK STREET RAILWAY.

The Late Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Present Condition of Affairs—Feeling of Property-Owners.

What the Street Railway Managers Desire to Do.

South Clark street was one of the first established omnibus routes in the city, as our elder citizens will remember who can recall the S. B. & M. O. Walker lines that used to traverse the thoroughfare between Lake street and Twelfth.

When the City Railway Company procured the charter in 1859, Clark street was included in their franchise, from Twelfth street to Randolph, including the connection between State and Clark on Twelfth street.

The opposition to the railway on Clark street north of Jackson was intense. The City Railway Company were not anxious to build their line through that street at once, but merely sought to save their franchise. They hoped that in time the occupancy of Clark street between Twelfth and Twenty-second street by the tracks of the Chicago & Rock Island and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern would cease, enabling Clark street to assume its true character below Twelfth. Out of these circumstances grew a compromise, whereby the City Railway Company without peril to their franchise postponed for ten years, until 1869, laying tracks in Clark street, and thus the matter rested. The further history of the subject is compactly told in the following decision in the Supreme Court in the case of Malcom McNeill *vs.* Chicago City Railway Company:

THORNTON, J.—This bill was filed to enjoin and restrain the Railway Company from constructing a track on South Clark street, between Randolph and Polk streets, in the City of Chicago. The question is one as to the right of the Company, and this must be determined by a construction of the ordinance of the Common Council of the city, and the resolution of acceptance on the part of the Company. The charter of the Company conferred the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single or double track railway, in and over such streets in the City of Chicago as had been, or should be, authorized by the Common Council. Such permission was given by ordinance to lay the track in the bill mentioned (Gary's Ordinances, Sec. 2, 401). A time for the completion of the railway was fixed in Section 4 of the same ordinance, and by Section 5 a further term was provided for noncompletion within the time specified. Before the expiration of the time these ordinances were amended, and the time for the construction of the track on Clark street was extended for a period of ten years beyond the time mentioned in the amended ordinances (Gary's ordinances, 404). This amendatory ordinance must be construed as extending the time for completion for ten years after the extension of the time fixed in the first ordinance. No other meaning can properly be given to it. The language is to extend the period ten years beyond the time mentioned in said (the amended) ordinance. The Railway Company, by resolution, accepted the provisions of the last mentioned ordinance, on condition of a repeal of certain other ordinances, and agreed to a postponement of laying its track during the time therein mentioned.

In March following the adoption of the resolution, the Common Council accepted it by ordinance reciting that the Company had obligated itself to postpone the laying down of its track for and during the period of ten years, and the amendatory ordinance was affirmed. (Gary's ordinances, 405.) If this contract did not constitute an abandonment or surrender of the power or privilege granted by the Common Council on the 23d of May, 1859, then the Company had eleven years and six months in which to construct its railway. The time would expire on the 23d of November, 1870. If the Company had intended to surrender its rights there would have been no necessity for the circumlocution used, but it would have said so in plain and unequivocal language. It should not be deprived of a valuable right by doubtful construction. The ordinances and resolution must all be viewed together, effect must be given to each, and thus the meaning of the whole ascertained.

It is contended by the complainant, that by the resolution and the acceptance thereof, the Company agreed not to lay its track on South Clark until November, 1870, and that this agreement contained a surrender of its privileges granted by the original ordinance. The case may be stated thus: A right was granted to the Company to be exercised within a limited time. Before the expiration of the time it is extended without condition. The extension is accepted upon the terms offered, and in consideration thereof, and of the repeal of certain ordinances, the Company agree to postpone the exercise of the right for the extended time. The other party repeals the ordinances, assents to the conditions, accepts the terms. The contract thus completed was not an abandonment but merely a postponement of the right. What delay was the result of the arrangement between the city and the Company? The Company could save ten years' longer time, to which the company assented upon condition. They were agreed to by the Common Council and the first proposal affirmed.

The ordinance of March 9 in no sense changed the amendatory ordinance of Feb. 13, but reaffirmed it and complied with the conditions and repealed the ordinances. The contract was then complete, and the agreement to delay the laying the track for ten years was the chief result. When did this period begin, and when did it end? It did not commence on the date of the amendatory ordinance. That was only a grant of time not binding upon the Company until acceded to by it. The resolution was only a conditional acceptance, and not until the ordinance of March 9 was there a compliance with the conditions.

When the agreement was consummated with the parties, the period of ten years then began to run, and expired within ten years thereafter.

By consideration of the ordinances and resolution, we are of opinion that ten years of extended time should be added to the original time given for laying the tracks. That the argument of the bill mentioned (Gary's Ordinances, Sec. 2, 401). A time for the completion of the railway was fixed in Section 4 of the same ordinance, and by Section 5 a further term was provided for noncompletion within the time specified. Before the expiration of the time these ordinances were amended, and the time for the construction of the track on Clark street was extended for a period of ten years beyond the time mentioned in the amended ordinances (Gary's ordinances, 404). This amendatory ordinance must be construed as extending the time for completion for ten years after the extension of the time fixed in the first ordinance. No other meaning can properly be given to it. The language is to extend the period ten years beyond the time mentioned in said (the amended) ordinance. The Railway Company, by resolution, accepted the provisions of the last mentioned ordinance, on condition of a repeal of certain other ordinances, and agreed to a postponement of laying its track during the time therein mentioned.

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—The Boston Fire: Insurance and Other Items—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Election News—How the Crop Reports are Gathered by the Agricultural Bureau—Condition of the Horses—Michigan University: A Grand Rush Between the "Lits" and the "Medics"—Evanston Items—Personal—General News Items—Shocking Suicide—Mr. Greeley's Emancipation.

THIRD PAGE—The New Deal Among the Federal Office Holders—The Law Courts—The Clark Street Railway Question—Deferred Telegrams—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Democratic Party: Boston Past and Present; Responsibility for the Fire—How They Build in Europe—Current News Items—Political.

FIFTH PAGE—Our Water Supply; Route of the Proposed New Tunnel to the West Side Water Works—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—City in Brief—Small Advertisements; Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—The Boston Fire [Continued from First]—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Markets by Telegraph.

TO-DAYS AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiraly Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 14, 1872.

Twenty-five appeals for relief have been made by sufferers by the Boston fire.

Comptroller Knox estimates that the Boston banks have lost about two millions,—one-twenty-eighth of their resources.

W. C. Moreau, who is editor of the *Sun*, of Logansport, and will be remembered as active in the Louisville Convention, was shot yesterday, but not fatally wounded, by Judge Dykeman, whom he attacked in his paper.

Boston, its newspapers say, wants no assistance from Secretary Boutwell, no opening of the Common for business purposes, no relief from other cities, no extra session of the Legislature, no issue of bonds by the city,—nothing but its own resources.

Mr. Greeley congratulates himself that hereafter his editorial rooms will not be a Federal employment agency. The brief article in which he gives expression to his joy over this emancipation is in his best vein. We print it elsewhere.

It is stated that Postmaster General Creswell will remain at Elkton, Md., until his annual report is finished. We understand that after the 4th of March next Mr. Creswell will remain permanently at Elkton, Md., unless he prefers to set up a claim agency in Washington.

After the new engine, which is to be installed in the Water-Works to-day, is fairly in operation, there need be no more complaints of a scant supply of water for household purposes, or for any emergency of fire. It has 2,400 horse power, and can pump 33,000,000 gallons a day. This, with the three engines now in use, gives a supply of 52,000,000 gallons daily, when needed.

Ex-Governor Morgan will undoubtedly be Conkling's competitor for the New York Senatorship. Mr. Morgan was once offered the position of Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, but declined it, preferring to remain in the Senate. Conkling is almost as unpopular among the Republicans of New York as among the Liberals. If Morgan "goes for" the Senatorship, he will be very likely to get it.

A general meeting of the citizens of Boston was held yesterday, and recommendations were made to the Common Council that the Peace Jubilee Building be removed, that the streets in the burnt district be widened and straightened, that Mansard roofs and high buildings be discouraged, that a new Merchants' Exchange be erected, and that Congress be petitioned for a drawback on building materials and to enlarge the new Post Office.

The Chicago money market continues stringent, but scarcely as much so as it was a week ago. The Boston fire has had no effect, worthy of special notice, on the supply of money on mortgage-loans here yet, and it is possible none may be experienced. The recovery from the panic in New York is shown by the fact that Government bonds are now higher than they were a week ago, and railway stocks have recovered nearly the whole decline.

It has hitherto been very generally conceded that cold and damp weather were necessary to the spread of the horse disease. The despatches, however, show that it is travelling southward, and has already appeared at Charleston, South Carolina. The Spanish authorities at Havana have become so much alarmed that they have determined to establish a quarantine, to which all horses coming from this country will be subjected. If this disease can be carried to the warm latitudes, it upsets completely the theory that cold climate has anything to do with its origin.

Home insurance—that is, insurance in companies located in the same city with the insured, and having their capital invested within the sweep of the same fire—has received another set-back by the Boston conflagration. The Chicago fire should have taught the Bostonians a different policy, but it did not. Their own companies remained their favorites, and now they are nearly all broken, and their policy-holders will get only 50 cents to the dollar average. If the fire had been as large as ours, the average would have fallen to 25 cents or less. Only one company has been organized in this city since the fire, and this one has taken the precaution to invest its capital in securities which no fire can reach.

It will be remembered that, a few days before the Chicago fire, Mr. Edeall, of the firm of Hurlbut & Edeall, was murdered in his own home, in the North Division, as was supposed by a burglar. The murder had already begun to create widespread excitement in the city when the Great Fire occurred, and so completely overshadowed the fearful tragedy that it has hardly been thought of since. By a curious coincidence, only a day or two before the Boston fire, a shocking murder also occurred in that city. Two barrels were seen floating upright in the Charles River, and, upon being brought to shore, were found to contain the remains of a human body, frightfully hacked and mutilated. After being placed together, the body was identified as that of Abijah Ellis, a real-estate and loan broker, and one of the most respectable citizens of Boston. The detectives had but just commenced to investigate the case when the fire occurred, which will probably put an end to all further proceedings, or, at the least, so far divert attention from it as to secure the escape of the murderer.

A partial eclipse of the moon will occur to-night, Thursday, Nov. 14, which will be visible in the United States. The middle of the eclipse will be at 11 h. 29 m. 6 s. Chicago mean time. At that instant the centre of the moon will be distant 1 deg., 8 min., 38.3 sec., from the centre of the earth's shadow; the line from the shadow through the centre of the moon trending 20 deg., 12 min. to the east of south. Only 3 parts in 100 of the moon's diameter will be obscured. The moon will then be a little east of south (within 15 min., 44 sec., of the instant of meridian passage), and only 24½ degs. from the zenith. The following are the times of the phases:

Moon enters Penumbra, 9 h. 11 m. p. m.
Moon enters shadow, 11 h. 8.9 m. p. m.; contact 10 deg. from north.
Middle of eclipse, 11 h. 29 m. 6 s. p. m.
Moon leaves shadow, 11 h. 49.3 m. p. m.; contact 30 deg. from north.
Moon leaves Penumbra, 1 h. 47¼ m. a. m.
Duration of the real eclipse, 40 m. 24 s.

An annular eclipse of the sun will occur about 11 o'clock in the morning of the 30th instant, but the limits of visibility are almost entirely confined to the Southern Hemisphere; it will not be visible from any part of the United States.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was inactive and weak at $15.00 asked for old; $13.25@13.50 for new; $12.37½@12.40 seller December, and $12.30@12.35 seller March. Lard was more active and easier, at 7½c cash or seller December, and 7¾@7¾c seller March. Meats were moderately active and easier at 4¼c for part salted shoulders, 6¾@6¾c for do short ribs, and 7½@7¾c for do short clear. Highwines were quiet and firm at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and declined ½c, closing at 8½c for corn and 9½c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was quiet, and ¼@½c higher, closing weak at $1.02¾ seller the month, and $1.03¾ seller December. Corn was moderately active, and averaged ½c higher, closing 31¾c seller the month, and 31¾c seller December. Oats were quiet and firm at 21c seller the month, and 22¼@22½c seller December. Rye was quiet and firm at 52c. Barley was active, and advanced 2c, closing at 62c for No. 2; 59c seller the month; and 51@51½c for No. 3. The hog trade opened dull at a further decline of 10@15c, but in the afternoon there was more activity and a better feeling prevailed. Closing prices were $3.90@4.20. There was a good demand for cattle and sheep at about yesterday's prices.

The Maria Luz, a Peruvian bark laden with Chinese coolies for service in South America, was recently driven into Yokohama, Japan, by stress of weather. Some of the coolies escaped by swimming ashore, and the Captain of the bark sued before the Japanese Court for their return to the vessel, on the ground of their agreement made in China for the rendition of the services for which they were being transported. The case was argued on both sides by English lawyers, before the Japanese Judge, Ove Tak. On the part of the defence, it was contended that the contract was against good morals and the laws of China, that it was entered into by force, that the coolies had been ill-treated on the vessel, and that to return them would endanger their lives. After several days of rumination, or, as the lawyers call it, "*curia ad. vult*," the Hon. Ove Tak decided in favor of the coolies, and sent them by a special commission back to China. The alleged agreement, having been signed by the coolies within Portuguese jurisdiction in China, was strongly sustained by the Portuguese Consul, who, with the Peruvian Captain, propose to enlist their respective home Governments of Portugal and Peru in a demand on the Japanese Government for redress. In that case, we shall have two Christian Governments assailing a heathen Government for the maintenance of the coolie trade, while the Pagan will defend as the champion of humanity and modern civilization.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It may be a question of some interest to know in what condition the late Presidential election has left the Democratic party. The organizations of that party in 30 of the 37 States of the Union sent delegates to the Baltimore Convention either instructed or advised to nominate Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. This action was decided and unanimous in every State where the Democratic party was in the ascendency. The opposition to it, except in Delaware, was strongest in such States as Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, Iowa, and Michigan, which States had not given a Democratic majority for 20 years. The Baltimore Convention contained the best representative men of the party. Every one who might have had aspirations for the candidacy favored the nomination of Mr. Greeley. The Baltimore Convention, with a unanimity unprecedented in Democratic National Conventions, not only indorsed Greeley, but formally nominated him as the Democratic candidate for President.

It is now a matter of history that the candidate thus nominated was defeated by the refusal of the rank and file of the party to vote for him. Of the Democrats who rejected Greeley, one-half probably voted for Grant, and the other half did not vote at all. Grant's vote in 1872 will not exceed his vote in 1868 in those States which voted in the latter year, showing that there was a defection of Republicans from him equal to the four years' natural increase and to the votes received from Democrats. Was this Democratic division due to personal objections to Greeley, or does it signify the decay and dissolution of the party? In other words, is the Democratic party organization capable of resurrection?

The Democratic party has been defeated four times in succession,—in 1860, 1864, 1868, and 1872. In the last contest, though strongly aided, the party showed that it had lost that cohesion, union, discipline, and devotion to regular organization which had marked its history. In Maine, a large percentage of Democrats refused to vote for a purely Democratic ticket. In Pennsylvania, they refused to vote for Buckalew, an honest and able Democrat, voting directly for the notorious Hartranft or not voting at all. In Ohio, they refused to vote for General Wiley, General Morgan, and other leading men of the party, thus giving that State to the Republicans. In Indiana, they voted in large numbers for the Republican State ticket, candidates for Congress and Legislature, knowing that the latter body, if Republican, was to elect Morton to the Senate. Even in old Berks County, Penn., that never faltered during the last fifty years, though Buckalew and Heister Clymer, two of their neighbors and well-known Democrats, were candidates for Governor and Congress, there were a thousand Democrats who either voted the Republican ticket or did not vote at all. It is questionable whether, in the Northern States, there are more than five Democratic candidates for Congress who received enough Democratic votes to elect them. Had it not been for the defection from Grant, the Republicans would have elected an almost unanimous delegation to Congress. Of course, after the October elections had shown that the Democratic organization had lost control of the members of the party, and that the latter were openly and avowedly supporting Republicans for State offices and Congress against the regular Democratic nominees, the result on the Presidential election was easy to anticipate. Another reason showing that the Democratic organization had lost its control was, that in all parts of the country the Democratic voters of Irish nationality were the most conspicuous in the support of Grant, or rather of the Republican party. In Philadelphia, and in all the cities and towns of Pennsylvania, and in Maine, Ohio, and Indiana, without any hesitation, they voted the Republican State tickets. In the November election, the same class of voters in all the cities of the country, and more notably in New York and Chicago, voted the straight Republican ticket without a scratch. In this they were not deterred by any of their previous antipathy to the negro, because in this city there were ten Irishmen who voted for Grant to one negro.

The Democratic party has, therefore, lost the Irish vote, which has left it permanently. It has lost, also, a very large part of the native vote. It has gained nothing from any quarter. The Liberal Republicans who voted with it in the recent election are not likely to unite permanently with a party that has shown itself incapable of holding its own voters.

Nor is this all. There is a deep-rooted antagonism between the Democrats of the North and those in the old Southern States. The latter are just now exceedingly bitter toward Northern Democrats, who, they say, have again deserted them. In Kentucky, the party is torn asunder by two factions,—the Bourbons and the Progressives. The Southern wing of the party asked the North to vote for Greeley, and a large section of the Northern Democrats, without waiting for the election of President, went over to the Republican party. The Southern Democrats, thus abandoned, say that they must make their own terms with their local conquerors, and, after having twice asked the North for deliverance and been refused, it is quite probable that the whole Southern Democracy heartily approve the declaration of their press, that they will have no more to do with the National Democratic party.

The party in power will, therefore, not have anything to dread from any revival of the Democratic party as such. That there will be an opposition is a necessity which exists under all circumstances. What shape it shall take, and what elements it shall consist of, will depend upon the behavior of those entrusted with the executive and legislative branches of the Government in the recent election.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FIRE.

The London *Standard* is widely astray in speaking of the Boston Fire Department as a volunteer force, in our sense of that term,—*i. e.*, as distinguished from a disciplined and paid Fire Department. Not only Boston, but nearly every one of our leading American cities, has a paid Fire Department, and one which, if excelled by the Fire Departments in any of the European cities, would be glad to know its defects and to set about the work of improvement. It is notorious that the best engines for extinguishing fires have long been made in the New England States, from whence they have been regularly exported to England, France, Germany, and Russia. We had believed that American excellence, in this branch of mechanism, arises from the fact that our mode of building and heating our buildings gives rise to more fires than occur in European cities, and that, while the Europeans excel in preventing fires, Americans excel in extinguishing them.

We cannot yet account for the extraordinary delay in bringing the engines to the scene of the fire. A very serious delay is admitted on all hands, and our own correspondent at Boston states that it was *thirty-six minutes* after the fire broke out before the first engine reached the ground. A delay like this seems impossible. But a delay of ten minutes in bringing the engines to the scene, even by hand, would seem unnecessary. It is true that the habit of depending on horses to draw the engines, a relic of steam to work them, diminishes the force of men employed to each engine to a number quite inadequate to draw the engines through the streets. Still, even if it were necessary on account of the horse disease to muster a volunteer force for drawing the engines, this, at half-past 7 o'clock Saturday evening, ought to be assembled in five minutes.

It is probable, however, that the policy of relying on horse power and steam, and the consequent diminution of the number of men employed to each engine, is the prominent cause of the extent of the Boston fire. It compelled the Fire Department to rely in part on the volunteer service, and to this extent developed its inefficiency. It is far from being, as the *Standard* says, "a disgrace to civilization," but it was a proof that, in view of the accidents that may happen to horses, it is wise to keep up a force of firemen sufficient to draw the engines when that may be necessary. We presume the responsibility for the fire will be fixed by a full and impartial investigation, and it is highly important, in the interests of all other cities, and of the art of fire-extinguishment, that it should be.

BOSTON, PAST AND PRESENT.

The recent conflagration in Boston brings that city, for the time being, more prominently before the public than any other, and creates a renewed interest in its history. It was originally called Shawmutt by the Indians, but the colonists of 1630, who landed at Salem, moving southward, bought the peninsula of its sole inhabitant, Mr. William Blackstone, and, on the 17th of September, of that year, the Court, held at Charlestown, ordered that it be called Boston, in honor of Boston in Old England, from which many of the colonists had emigrated. It was first called Trimountain, from its three hills, afterward called Copp's, Fort, and Beacon. The place was at once selected as the metropolis of the Massachusetts Colony. It settled rapidly, and, in ten years, no less than 20,000 persons came from England. In 1674, there were about 1,500 families in the town. It was from the first a commercial town. Less than a year had elapsed since its settlement, when the first vessel built in the colony was launched. In 1719, there were 24,000 tons of shipping cleared annually. In 1741, there were forty vessels upon the stocks at one time. At the close of the seventeenth century, Boston was probably the largest and wealthiest city in America. With the prominent events which happened in Boston immediately preceding and during the Revolutionary War—the naval riot of 1747, the agitation over the Stamp act, the massacre, the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, and the evacuation by the British,—our readers are familiar. Boston retained its town government until 1822, when the citizens voted for a city government, and, in the same year, the Legislature incorporated it. During the fifty years which have followed, the commercial importance of the city has steadily increased. In 1790, the population of Boston was 17,033. The combined population of Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, the two latter towns having been annexed within a few years, was, in 1870, 250,526. The valuation, in 1835, of real and personal property was $79,302,600; in 1870, it was $584,089,400. The original limits of Boston comprised but 690 acres. By filling in flats, 880 acres have been added. By the absorption of South and East Boston, and by filling the flats surrounding those districts, 1,700 more acres were acquired, and Roxbury contributed 2,100 acres, and Dorchester 4,800, so that the entire present area of the city is 10,170 acres.

As Chicago has its North, South, and West Divisions, so Boston has its North, South, and West "Ends," these being special terms applied to various parts of the city. The North End was once the most important part of Boston, containing not only the largest warehouses and the public buildings, but also the most elegant residences. Now, however, a large part of the North End has been abandoned by all except the most vicious classes. It is devoted to the small retail business, and filled with thousands of cheap hucksters' shops and small manufactories. The principal buildings at this "end" are Faneuil Hall, the property of the city; the Quincy Market, immediately adjoining it; the Massachusetts General Hospital, the depots of the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Fitchburg, and Boston & Lowell Railroads, the American House, the Revere House, the Brattle Square Church, used as barracks by the British during the Revolution, and in which Edward Everett once preached, and the Christ Church (Episcopal), built in 1723.

The West End contains the literature, science, and culture of Boston. Its boundaries include Beacon Hill, the Common, the public gardens, and most of the new land made on the Back Bay. Within its precincts are the State House, the aristocratic old residences on Beacon street, the finest churches in the city proper, the Public Library, the Athenæum, the Institutes of Natural History and Technology, the Club Houses, many of the leading publishing houses, and the public statues of the city.

The South End is devoted almost exclusively to residences, running out to Roxbury. Business has pushed residences southward, as it has with us. It contains many hotels and churches, but as a rule, it is given up exclusively to residences. In addition to these ends of the city, there is a central district, the very heart of Boston, and it was in this district that the fire occurred. It is small, but compactly built, and includes not only the wholesale, but a large share of the retail business of the city. The wholesale merchants in iron, wool, hides and leather, dry goods, paper, clothing, and groceries, the lawyers of the city, the great transportation offices, the daily papers, the music halls, and the theatres, and many hotels, are all in this district. Among the notable buildings are the new City Hall, the massive Custom House, the old and new Post Offices, the United States Court House, the Tremont Temple, the Music Hall, the Museum, the Boston and Globe Theatres, the Masonic Temple, Horticultural Hall, Mechanics' Building, the old State House, the Parker and Revere Houses, the old South Church, King's Chapel, and St. Paul's Church. All of these buildings, with the exception of the old State House, seem to have been spared from the ravages of the fire. They are all located in the western part of the district, and the fire was mainly confined to the eastern. Where it turned westwardly, it fortunately did not come into their immediate locations, and thus the buildings destroyed were all devoted to business purposes.

It has added not a little to the difficulty of understanding the topography of the burnt district and fixing the points of compass, that the streets are narrow, irregular, and crooked, and intersected by all sorts of courts, alleys, lanes, and by-ways, some of them leading to other streets, some leading to front doors of residences, some leading nowhere in particular—a fact which gave rise to the standing joke on Boston, that its streets were laid out upon the paths made by the cows coming and going from their pasturage on the Common. Washington street, the main thoroughfare of the city, although its general course is north and south, in a distance of two miles not only deflects to every point of the compass, but describes every conceivable form of curve and irregular line. This is peculiarly true in the burnt district, the streets in which are a perfect network of intersecting straight lines and curves. For some years past, however, great progress has been made in widening and straightening these crooked thoroughfares, and the present calamity has this much of compensation in it, that it will afford still further opportunities in this direction. The three hills upon which Boston once stood have been cut down, and one of them has been entirely removed. Hanover street, the retail dry goods and notions street of the city, has been widened, and Commonwealth avenue, one of the most elegant streets in the country, has been laid out a mile and a half in length, with a width of two hundred and fifty feet between the houses on each side, a park running through the centre, planted with trees and adorned with statues. One of the principal reasons, undoubtedly, for the rapid spread of the fire among these massive granite piles grew out of the narrow spaces between buildings on different sides of the streets, and the furious currents of air which must have been created by the heat in this labyrinth of intersecting courts and short thoroughfares.

While this calamity is a terrible one, viewed in the most favorable light, it is, nevertheless, a source of pleasure to remember that Boston has not lost its great public buildings, its churches, banks, theatres, hotels, its resorts of art and music, and that it has not suffered in its private residences, nor in its special public adornments. The number of those who have lost their homes is so small that they can be easily relieved. The burden of business lost comes upon those who are in the main able to bear it. The aggregate of loss has been greatly reduced from the first reports, and the large insurance companies of the country seem to be able to make good their losses. The outlook brightens with fresher news, and there is every reason to believe that the energy which has built Boston, and established its trade, will speedily enable it to recover what it has lost.

HOW THEY BUILD IN EUROPE.

It has, no doubt, occurred to many persons, in view of the frequency of fires in American cities, to ask why it is that no such conflagrations seem to be possible in the large cities of Continental Europe. There would appear to be two prominent reasons, or, rather, series of reasons, for this:

I. Certain precautionary measures that are adopted in the construction of the buildings everywhere in Europe.

II. A combination of circumstances peculiar to the different climates, governments, and customs, of the European cities.

In the consideration of the first, it should be stated that the greatest difference in the treatment of fires in this country and those of Europe is that the Municipal Governments of Europe unite their energies and invention upon preventive measures, while we think only of extinguishing fires after they have broken out. The result is that, while our Fire Departments are vastly more effective in the way of putting out fires, we have ten fires where European cities have one. Then a fire having found a foothold in Paris or Berlin, encounters resistance in the construction of the buildings that it does not meet in Boston, New York, or Chicago. It is probable that new Chicago will have a larger number of actual fire-proof buildings than the same area in Paris; but among these in Chicago will be interspersed whole blocks constructed hurriedly, loosely, and cheaply, while, in Paris, every building presents about the same protection against fire, and the same means of resisting it. This circumstance alone will serve to account for the fact that it would be next to impossible for a fire to spread so rapidly in a European city as to get beyond the control of the Department. In the European cities there are not only laws of construction, which some of our own cities possess, but there is strict Government supervision to enforce their observance. With every building there is an inspector. The walls are heavier and more solid. Where we have a stone building that consists of a slight veneering over a thin brick wall, the same building in Europe would be constructed from solid pieces of stone. It is impossible, there, under the law and the strict inspection, to allow any of the woodwork to come within a dangerous proximity to any of the flues. Steam engines and boilers (it was in the engine-room that the Boston fire had its origin) are not permitted to be placed so near inflammable substance that an extra-hot fire would endanger a conflagration. Cement and stucco are largely used where we use pine wood. Between the floors and ceilings a mass of mortar is poured, which has a tendency to hold a fire in check. The partition walls, instead of being frail pieces of framework, are built of thin and hollow brick, resembling tiles, and much like those which may have been noticed in the construction of Palmer's new hotel or Kendall's Block, in this city. The result of these numerous precautionary measures is not only to prevent the outbreak of fire, but to prevent its spread after it has started. The tendency of a fire, amid surroundings like these, is to smoulder instead of blazing. Encountering everywhere the same checks, it will be readily conceived how difficult it would be for any fire to outrun the hold which the Fire Department would take upon it. Paris is built of a sandstone as soft as our own,—indeed, not unlike the Athens stone so generally used in Chicago,—and the Mansard roofs, which we blame so much, are to be found everywhere, our construction being modelled after them. Berlin is a brick city, with a thick layer of stucco over every house. In all the Continental cities there is as as much of inflammable material used in the construction of their buildings as there is in what we would rank as first-class buildings here. If a fire could gain the same resistless headway in Paris and Berlin that it did in Boston and Chicago, Paris and Berlin would burn as our cities did; but the precautionary measures which we have indicated, and the enforced adherence to them everywhere, render this practically impossible.

Of course, there are incidental reasons which assist the precaution, enforced by the European fire regulations. Large European cities, like Paris and Berlin, do not have the same extent of manufacturing establishments within their limits which American cities have. The manufacturing is done mostly in the provinces, and the great cities are reserved for the purposes of general marts, for the events, for the arts and pleasures which attract and amuse strangers. The climate in the majority of Continental cities, is not nearly so severe as our own, and the fires kept for warming purposes are never so lavishly supplied with fuel, nor so often overheated. The porcelain oven, common to Germany, fed with turf, and giving out a diffused heat, is never dangerous. The use of gas is by no means so general. Outside of the streets, public buildings, and principal hotels, gas is seldom carried throughout the houses. Candles and lard-oil lamps supply its place. The building, aside from the public edifices, which are always isolated, is not of the highly ornamental character which has been obtained in many of our cities by wooden carvings. There is no custom, like ours, of spreading immense wooden signs all over a building, nor would the authorities permit it if any one should attempt to adopt it. The Fire Departments are organized for the purpose of preventing fires, and are always on the watch. No theatre can produce a play where the material used is extra-hazardous, without having a special detail of firemen, who are organized under military discipline. No spectacle or exhibition of fire-works can occur without the same precaution. There are more parks and public places in European cities to prevent the spread of conflagrations. The public buildings stand alone and are usually surrounded by large gardens. When the *Maison de Ville*, or commissary establishment, of Paris, caught fire some years ago, it burned to the ground, but it was so much isolated that it could not set fire to the buildings nearest to it. The same circumstance explains why there was no general conflagration when the Communists attacked the *Hotel de Ville* and the Louvre palace with their fire-brands. It is also said that a long stretch of dry weather, such as we frequently have in this country, is exceedingly rare on the Continent, and, as a consequence, the prevailing winds are moist and less dangerous.

If we would learn a lesson from the construction of the large European cities, however, it is chiefly that of necessary and uniform precaution. Our Chicago fire ordinance contains a clause, for instance, which prohibits the placing of woodwork within eight inches of a flue. It is safe to say that there is not one house in twenty where it is strictly observed. There is no one to watch the public interests in this respect, and, so long as the builder refrains from putting up a wooden front, which every one would notice, he is safe in almost any other infringement on the law which may suit his convenience. Yet it is only by a uniform system of precaution, systematically enforced, that the immunity from the danger of great fires can be secured which is enjoyed by European cities.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Southern Illinois has improved perhaps more rapidly in the last few years than any other section of the Northwest. At present, the farmers of that section are specially prosperous. The fruit crop was fair and remunerative, but the winter wheat—the principal staple—was very fine in quality and the crop abundant. Prices during the earlier part of the season ranged at from $1.20 to $1.40 per bushel, and hence the producing classes have their pockets full of money and, of course, are contented. Cotton also and tobacco have yielded well, and the range for these products is becoming wider and their cultivation is better understood. Corn, except on the river bottoms, is not largely cultivated south of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys, and hence farmers there have escaped the depression of the low prices now ruling for that great staple of the central and northern sections of the State. For substantial prosperity, Southern Illinois leads the other counties for the year of grace 1872.

The crops of Southern Illinois now yield a better return than formerly to their producers, owing to largely increased railway facilities for bringing them to market. Nearly every county seat in that section can now be reached by railway, or lines will soon be completed to them. Several important roads are completed that are not found on the maps of the year 1872. From Mattoon there is a line northwest to Decatur, and both Arcola and Tuscola have east and west lines, crossing the Illinois Central, running through them. The Decatur & Mattoon line is progressing southeast to Vincennes, on the Wabash River. A road has been opened within the year through Perry and Indianapolis Counties to Chester, on the Mississippi River. A three-feet gauge road is rapidly approaching completion between St. Louis and Cairo. It runs through the counties bounded west by the Mississippi River, and is intended to develop the valuable coal fields in the counties through which it runs. A branch of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway is finished from McLeansboro to Shawneetown. A short line is opened from Carbondale, on the Illinois Central, to Marion, in Williamson County, to be extended hereafter to Shawneetown, or to connect with the road building to that staid old city on the Ohio. The longest, and perhaps the most important, new railway line in process of construction in Southern Illinois is to connect Cairo with Vincennes, on the Wabash. It runs through Alexander, Pulaski, Johnson, Saline, White, and Wabash Counties, and with the Danville and other roads will open a new line between Cairo and Chicago very little longer than the Illinois Central Railway. The Wabash Valley, through which it runs most of the way, is exceedingly productive, and it is settled by a thrifty, enterprising population, whose business will greatly benefit the mercantile, manufacturing, and commercial interests of our city. The road is nearly all graded, and considerable portions of it are already in operation. It is all to be finished in time for the summer and fall business of the coming year.

As might be expected these railway improvements are supplemented by a large immigration of enterprising people from other States. The inaction, not to say listlessness, which brooded over Southern Illinois a quarter of a century ago has given place to thrift and progress in all that promotes the intellectual and social welfare of the people. Schools and churches are everywhere doing their appropriate work. Intelligent industry is rapidly developing the vast agricultural and mineral riches of Southern Illinois. With her genial climate, her teeming soil producing the finest wheat and cotton, tobacco and fruit; her magnificent groves yielding their walnut, maple, and other choice woods, even to the Boston market, the progress of Southern Illinois may now fairly challenge comparison with any section of our noble State.

The cloud of war which is now threatening Northern Asia is one which has been gathering for a long time. The Russians have long complained that the rebellion of those of their Kirghis subjects living between the Aral and Caspian had been actively supported by Khiva; that the Khan of this hostile Province has endeavored to excite a rebellion in Bokhara; and that a number of Russian prisoners in Khiva have been compelled to accept Mohammedanism and marry the women of that Province. The object of the Russians, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, is not only to punish the audacity of the Khan, but also to incorporate Khiva, which will soon be connected with Russia both by railways and steam navigation. As this would extend the Russian line of communication to the borders of the British possessions in the East, the movements of Russia are just now watched with intense interest in England, and may, before long, produce a decided remonstrance from the latter. England is already severely agitated at the loss of an island by the San Juan Boundary decision, is evidently not in the right temper to with complacency this proposed flight of double-headed eagle towards her Eastern minions.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Penitentiary Commissioners' Report—A Gratifying Exhibit.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 13.—The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners are now in session at the prison, preparing to make their quarterly report to the Governor, which will be made promptly when due, on the 1st proximo.

From advance sheets of the Warden's report it is learned that the institution is in a very prosperous condition. The Warden's report will be most comprehensive, giving statistical tables and details of all the various departments in full. These show that the prison is supplied with some six thousand bushels of potatoes, paid for; some five hundred tierces of mess pork and corned beef; for; a year's supply of boots and shoes; for; besides all the minor incidentals necessary to the complete equipment of this institution. The institution does not owe a single dollar beyond the current monthly expenses, and has on hand a sum equal to any ordinary demand. The grounds in front of the Warden's house and wings, which have been so long neglected, are being levelled off, and the house built, and the other improvements betoken care and a desire to make a presentable appearance, as well as to secure a good sanitary condition. These improvements in and around the Penitentiary are very gratifying to visitors, who have heretofore been in the habit of visiting the Penitentiary from time to time. The Commissioners have been untiring in their efforts, and show abundant success in the management under the system recently inaugurated, and their report will convince the people of the State that success in the Penitentiary management is no longer problematical, but assured.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A severe, if not fatal, accident occurred at the factory of Simons & Co., No. 272 West Lake street, yesterday afternoon. A lad about 15 years of age, named John Maitland, employed in the factory, was caught by the hand in a planing machine, and the whole arm to the shoulder literally torn to shreads. The machinery had to be taken apart to release him, and the lad, who thought he can hardly revive. Able surgeons were summoned, who did all they could for him, and Dr. Hunt, who has the case in charge, will amputate the mutilated arm at the shoulder as soon as it is safe to do so. The injured boy was removed to the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Schroeder, No. 630 West Madison street, immediately after the accident.

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—The defection of Democrats in North Alabama has not only given the State to Grant, but defeated the candidate for Governor and all the Grantites the Legislature.

—There is evidently going to be a live time in the Georgia Legislature for United States Senator. General John B. Gordon, Ben. H. Dr. H. V. M. Miller, Judge Underwood, Gen. A. H. Benning, General L. J. Gartrell, and General A. H. Colquit, are only a few of the various aspirants.

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A distinguished Republican and faithful supporter of the re-election, to whom the President talked concerning a successor to Secretary Fish, when that gentleman seemed determined to retire some months, said General Grant proposed one man for the post that simply made him (the listener) aghast with astonishment and alarm. The name was not repeated. Could it have been that of our Minister to Spain, Daniel Sickles, who, we notice, is prominently spoken of in Washington despatches as on the lists now the same Department?

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—Let the Straightouts rejoice! O'Conor has carried one district! It is in Hampshire County, West Virginia, and bears the euphonious name of "Kedron." The vote was: O'Conor 28; Greeley, 26; Grant, 1.

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—In Leavenworth, Colonels Anthony and Jennison, comrades of the old Kansas Jayhawkers' Regiment, were candidates on the Grant ticket for the House and Senate, respectively, and both were defeated, as each says of the other deserved to be. But Anthony now says in his newspaper:

Take the delegation as a whole, it is the worst set of men that ever went from our county to the Kansas Senate, wood, leaves, etc., around the house and therefore took Grant "couldn't be made President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Probabilities: The barometer will probably continue falling over the lower lakes, and thence over the entire sections of the Middle States and New England with southwesterly to southeasterly winds, threatening weather, and rain to-morrow. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail. In the Northwest, and thence in the Missouri, Upper and Lower Ohio Valleys, northerly to westerly winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain and snow. On the upper lakes brisk and high southwesterly and northwesterly winds, threatening weather and rain extending into Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

Warning signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, and Rochester.

The Mansards Condemned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The Institute of Architects

overely agitated at the loss of an insignificant island by the San Juan Boundary decision, and is evidently not in the right temper to look with complacency this proposed flight of the double-headed eagle towards her Eastern minions.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Penitentiary Commissioners' Report—A Gratifying Exhibit.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 13.—The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners are now in session at the prison, preparing to make their triennial report to the Governor, which will be ready promptly when due, on the 1st proximo.

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—Jason B. Brown, of the Indiana Senate, who couldn't get [illegible] to be made President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

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The Mansards Condemned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The Institute of Architects adjourned to-day to hold the next annual meeting in Chicago on the second Tuesday in November next year. The Committee, consisting of A. J. Bloor, of New York, N. R. Hatton, of Baltimore, and A. Nash, of Cincinnati, were appointed to devise and report a mode of constructing fire-proof Mansard roofs at a reasonable cost and report at next year. Wm. Ware, of Boston, said but for the Mansard roofs the late conflagration in that city would not have spread beyond control. He thought probably the Mansard roofs in West Washington would have to be changed. The discussion on condemned Mansard roofs severely.

An Absconding Banker.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—The *Democrat* published a letter from Denver, Colorado, giving an account of a great excitement caused in that place and at Black Hawk on Friday and Saturday, by the discovery that Benjamin Erlanger, an old Hebrew Jew, and proprietor of the Denver Savings Institution, had absconded with about $60,000 of his depositors' cash. About five hundred poor depositors are the losers, among whom are about a hundred servant girls who had entrusted their hard earnings to his keeping. He left Denver ostensibly for Cheyenne, but no trace can be found to his whereabouts.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

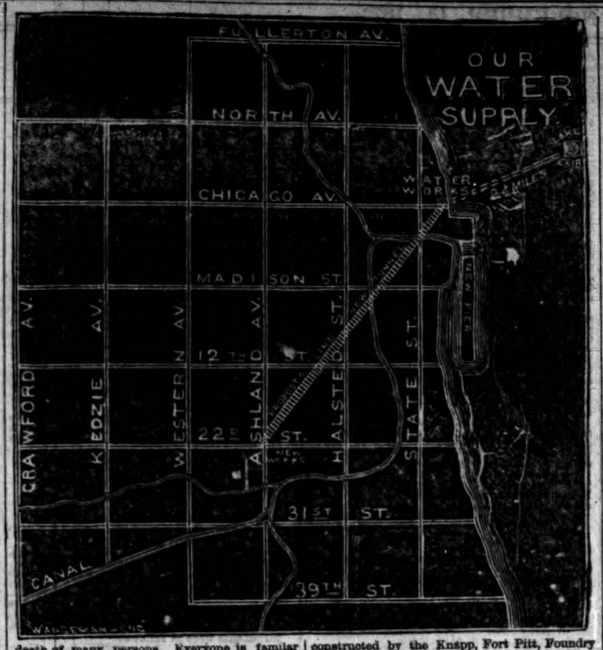
Another Great Pumping Engine to Be Inaugurated To-Day.

The New Machine Capable of Supplying 32,000,000 Gallons of Water Each Twenty-four Hours.

Favorable Progress Making on the New Lake Tunnel.

The Great Bore Under the City to the West Division.

A Brief History of the Chicago Water Works.



On Monday evening last the Common Council settled definitely a question which has for nearly two years been agitating the public mind. It has grown more and more apparent to thinking persons for some years that the growth of the city has exceeded all estimates, and that the water supply, based upon the probable increase in population, has been gradually failing to meet the needs of the people in the part of the city distant from the present pumping works. The necessity has become imperative that a new set of pumping works be constructed to meet the demand for water, and, after a two years' debate, the site was agreed upon on Monday. The lot chosen is familiar to the public from the many discussions, editorial and otherwise, upon the selection of a becoming situation, and, as seen in the map accompanying this article, is situated near the intersection of Twenty-second street and Ashland avenue. The necessities which led to the purchase of this property recall the early days of Chicago, and a brief sketch of the water requirements, and the means of supplying them for some time back, cannot but be interesting.

THE OLD PUMPING WORKS

were commenced on the same site of the present building in the summer of 1852. During the spring and summer of 1853, the buildings and tower were finished, and several attempts were made to put in place the 30-inch wooden inlet pipe which was designed to extend 600 feet into the lake, and terminate in a crib of timber. The efforts made to complete this work were unsuccessful. The boisterous condition of the lake rendered it difficult to secure the crib in place. The work was therefore abandoned, and the water received in the pipe close to the shore. The effect of this contrivance our citizens know well,—the minute fishes and other detestable foreign substances in the water. During the fall of the year the "stand pipe" was put up and the condensing and non-condensing engines erected. The former was started on Dec. 16, 1853, and the supply for the city commenced in February, 1854. The original pump-well is rectangular, 20x30 feet, and 25 feet deep from the floor of the engine-house to the bottom. The walls are of stone, 6 to 7 feet thick, and upon these walls the old engines are located.

THE ORIGINAL BUILDING

was of brick, consisting of the engine-room, 40x50 feet in the clear, with two wings for boiler rooms, 81½x41½ feet in the clear. The water tower was square, composed of brick, 14 feet at the base, 11 feet at top, and 136 feet high. The interior was divided by a wall; one part was designed for a smoke chimney, the other for the iron stand pipe. The original pumping machinery consisted of a vertical beam engine, located on the north side of the building, having a steam cylinder of 44 inches diameter, and a stroke of 9 feet, with two single acting pumps of 24 inches diameter and 5½ feet stroke. It has been in use nearly 20 years, but is now reserved in case of accident. It was built at the Morgan Iron Works, New York, as were also the engines subsequently built, one in 1857 and the last in 1867.

The non-condensing engine erected in 1853 was horizontal, and situated on the south side of the main building, having a steam cylinder of 18 inches diameter, and 6 feet stroke, with one double-acting pump of the same dimensions. This was built by H. P. Moses, of Chicago. It was used until 1856, and then removed to make room for a larger one.

DURING THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS

after the first engine was started, water was supplied but nine hours a day, and none on Sunday, except in case of fire. After that the supply was continued regularly throughout the twenty-four hours. But at this time there were no reservoirs, and a limited number of consumers, and the water was allowed to run to waste through numerous fire-hydrants in order to keep the small engine running. It may be observed that this convenient but primitive practice has been discontinued. During the first year the works were in operation much trouble was experienced from sand being driven into the pump-well. The mouth of the pipe being situated but a few inches under water, and near the shore, was exposed to the heavy waves of the lake. The water was frequently cut off from the pump-well from this cause, and at times the supply would be affected by an accumulation of driftwood, leaves, etc., around the mouth of the pipe. On one occasion the water was entirely stopped by a multitude of insects accumulating on the strainer. To protect the inlet-pipe from these annoyances, in 1855 the breakwater was constructed, forming a large basin. This being dredged to a considerable depth, fully answered the purpose for which it was intended, and was in use until the construction of the lake tunnel banished it into the general receptacle for played out contrivances.

THE SOUTH SIDE RESERVOIR.

During the latter part of the year 1854, the reservoir on the South Side, now occupied by the nucleus of our public library, was completed and tested. Water was admitted into the tank gradually, but when filled the building yielded under the weight, and the walls cracked so dangerously that their reconstruction was necessitated.

During the year 1856 the quantity of water used in the city was nearly equal to the maximum capacity of the high-pressure engine, and it was found necessary to replace this machine with a much larger one. Accordingly a contract was made with the Morgan Iron Works, and the present south engine was set up and put in operation in July, 1857. It has a steam cylinder of 80-inch diameter, with a stroke of 10 feet; with two single-acting pumps 40 inches in diameter and 6½ feet stroke. In 1858,

TWO NEW RESERVOIRS

were put up, one on Chicago avenue and the other on Morgan street, which had a good effect upon the operation of the pumping works. The average daily consumption of water was 3,000,000 gallons. From this period to 1863 the operation of the works was uneventful and satisfactory, the average consumption having reached 6,500,000 gallons. In view of this rapidly increased demand upon the works, it was determined to augment the pumping facilities.

The dimensions of the old building, pump-well, and foundations would not admit the erection of additional machinery, and it became necessary to provide both a new engine foundation and pump-well. This involved the gradual taking down of the old building and the erection of new and commodious ones. After much discussion and great labor, which kept the city magnates in a perpetual frenzy, and burnt more gas than was necessary, this course was decided upon, and the preliminary work of removing the north boiler and smoke chimney, also a part of the wall of the main building, was commenced on March 19, 1866.

THE NEW BUILDING,

handsome and substantial, was completed in 1869, and surmounted with that disastrous roof which, like the wrath of Achilles, brought so many woes upon the citizens, and caused the death of many persons. Everyone is familar with the splendid edifice which, in appearance, was unharmed by the fire, and which is now receiving the first instalment of its iron roof.

With the details of the lake tunnel, everybody is more or less familiar. It was a triumph of engineering, which made the city famous for its daring enterprise, and gave the Common Council an opportunity at its opening, to indulge in one of those pleasant fetes so much enjoyed by the municipality, two objects which should be considered abundant reason for its construction, even were other reasons wanting. It was conceived in extreme nervousness by the engineer, and previous to its birth was regarded as an unpromising addition to

THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD'S

family of achievements; but its arrival dispelled all doubts as to its value. The work was commenced on the land shaft, on March 17, 1864, and the regular tunnel began to move eastward on May 26, 1864. The entrance to the tunnel is six feet in diameter, and tapers to five feet in a distance of twenty feet. The excavation was generally through stiff blue clay, but with inequalities peculiar to the drift. The greatest and most dangerous difficulty met with was one that had not been anticipated, and that was

INFLAMMABLE AND EXPLOSIVE GAS.

Early in the progress of the work several accidents occurred from this cause, but fortunately without fatal results to the workmen, but the escapes were narrow. At one time the gas kept the miners out of the tunnel for three days. On Oct. 16 a point 750 feet east from the centre shaft was reached. The greatest progress made in the construction was 99 feet in one week. Only once was a boulder met with so large as to require blasting. There was a little nervousness felt as to the effect of blasting under the lake, but it caused no serious disturbance, either to the ground or the masonry. Preparations for commencing operations at the outer end of the tunnnel were early made, but nothing was done until May, 1864.

THE CAST IRON CYLINDER

for the lake shaft was lowered two or three feet into the clay. The work of tunnelling was carried on from this end in very much the same manner, and about as rapidly as from the land shaft. The average progress made was 9¼ feet a day until a point 2,290 feet from the lake shaft was reached, when operations in this direction ceased. When work from the land shaft was within 100 feet of this point, the masonry was stopped, and a small timbered drift run through to the east face, in order to be certain as to how the two lines would meet. The two faces were brought together on Nov. 30, 1866, when it was found that the masonry of the east face was only about 7½ inches out of line from the west end. The last of the masonry was completed on Dec. 6, and a stone commemorating the event placed there by the Mayor, in the presence of the Common Council and Board of Public Works. The formal celebration of the completion of the tunnel took place on the 25th of Dec. 1867. The total cost amounted to $457,344.95.

THE FIRST "CREAT" ENGINE.

In 1867, what was known as the great engine, at the north end of the building, was erected. It was designed by Mr. DeWitt C. Cregier, chief engineer of the pumping department, and was constructed at the Morgan Iron Works, New York. It has two steam cylinders, 44 inches in diameter, the pistons with a stroke of 8 feet. The double-acting water pumps are 28 inches in diameter, with a length of stroke of 8 feet. Its capacity is equivalent to that of the other two engines together. This engine has been in operation and doing good work since its erection, but, like the rest of the city, came to grief on Oct. 9, very early in the morning. During the first three days after that disastrous day, between 200 and 300 men were at work upon the premises, among whom were machinists, engineers, boiler-makers, masons, carpenters, and others. On October 17, at 8:30 p. m., the north, or double-engine, was started, and ran through the night. This engine worked satisfactorily and supplied the city until December 11, without once stopping. The other engines were in order on November 10.

ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO

the Common Council decided upon the construction of another engine, whose capacity should be equal to that of the three now composing the pumping works of the city. It was designed by Mr. DeWitt C. Cregier, and a large portion of the work of this structure was in place at the time of the fire. It, together with the foundation, suffered considerable damage. All the heavy timbers put up for the purpose of sustaining the roof trusses, by which the heavy parts of the engine were to be put in place, were, of course, consumed. Two car loads of expensive machinery, consisting of composition valves, etc., were landed at the foot of Pine street, and all reduced by the heat into a shapeless and useless mass of metal. The three large boilers intended for this new engine were far advanced toward completion at the establishment of A. F. Buscheck, in this city; but they were so badly damaged by the fire as to require a large portion of them to be taken apart and rebuilt. The loss upon the new engine and boilers will reach about $9,000, besides having greatly delayed their final completion. The work upon the engine had so far progressed that it was thought it might be put in use about June 1, but delays have followed delays, and to-day for the first time, at 10 o'clock, this magnificent machine will be started.

THE NEW ENGINE.

The following is an abridged description of the engine: The type of the engine is a double, vertical, condensing steam engine. The cylinders are 5 feet 10 inches in diameter, with 10 feet stroke. The pumps are 4 feet 9 inches in diameter, with 10 feet stroke, and are connected immediately under the steam cylinders. The pumps are of the Thames-Ditton type, provided with fifteen double-deep Cornish valves. They are designed to deliver 36,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, through a 36-inch main. The beams weigh 19 tons each, are 28 feet long, and make ten strokes a minute. The fly-wheel is 25 feet in diameter, and weighs 36 tons. The rim is polished throughout, and is apparently one piece, the bolts being counter-sunk, and therefore invisible. All the connections are made of wrought iron, and are highly polished. Any piece would make a mirror. The beams and other parts are sustained on single Tuscan columns, of massive and elegant proportions, which also serve as air chambers. The "cut-off" is of the Sickles pattern, and is highly polished. The steam cylinders and chests are covered with a non-conducting material, and the whole encased with black walnut staves. The front of the engine is fitted with silver-plated steam and vacuum gauges, and a register for counting the revolutions of the fly-wheel. From the base of the pumps to the top of the beams the height is 63 f. et. This most remarkable engine is located in a well 40 feet in diameter, connected with the lake tunnel, from whence it pumps the water into the tower. The foundations are of massive limestone, and weigh about 13,000 tons. There is a vast amount of detail, all of first-class work, polished and made beautiful. All the engines are to be painted in the best of style, when the new roof on the engine house is completed.

This new engine was designed by D. C. Cregier, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Works, and constructed by the Knapp, Fort Pitt, Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, under the supervision of A. Becker, Esq. The erection was in charge of Thos. Hill. The boilers are three in number, located in the rear of the engine house. They are 12 feet in diameter, 20 feet long, and of the flue and tubular type. They were constructed under a sub-contract by F. Buschick, of this city. They are connected with the engine by a 27 inch copper steam pipe, manufactured under a subcontract by Edward Smithe, Esq., of this city. This pipe is thought to be one of the finest pieces of copper work ever made. The contract price for this engine was $190,000, and it is estimated that by reason of the advance in material it could not now be made for less than $300,000. An engine so huge in proportions is seldom constructed, and its trial is looked forward to with much interest.

THE AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF WATER

during the past year was 22,500,000 gallons, and, as above stated, the present Water Works, even with the addition of the new engine, must necessarily be too small for the future needs of the city. And it was for this purpose that the Common Council determined upon the purchase of the new pumping works on the West Side.

A NEW TUNNEL,

from the crib to the shore, has already been commenced. It will ran from a point on the lake shore, 70 feet south of the present tunnel, and run parallel to the old tunnel, or nearly so, 63 feet east of the crib, where it will be terminated by hemispheroidal masonry in case the Board should at any time order the extension of the tunnel further into the lake. It will turn at right angles into the crib, where a second well was prepared for it when the crib was built. The tunnel is to be 7x7 1-6 feet; the old tunnel was 5x5 1-6 feet, the capacity of the new one, therefore, being almost exactly double that of the old one, the area of a section of the latter being about 25 square feet, and of the former about 49 feet. The land-shaft has already been sunk to a distance of 86 feet, and the drift eastward has now reached over 200 feet, 192 feet of which is bricked. The tunnel is lighted with gas, and allows a man to walk upright in the centre without removing his hat.

AT THE CRIB,

four of the cylinders are ready for use, and the tunnel will be pushed along rapidly, but we all know from experience how slowly and tediously the work progresses. From the land-shaft to the new pumping-works, is a distance of exactly four miles. A tunnel will be run in a direct line between the two points. The map above explains the situation more intelligibly than words could do. The square divisions show the section miles, and the dotted lines show the parallel lake tunnels.

THE LAND-TUNNEL

will cross the main river near Clark street, and the South Branch near Adams street. This route, if it may be so called, lies in the trough of the rock foundation upon which rests the clay underlying the whole extent of the city. It rises near to the surface on either side of the proposed line, but is from 75 to 100 feet below it until within a short distance of the new pumping works. The tunnel will therefore run at the same level, about eighty feet, for the first three miles, and then rise about 10 or 12 feet to avoid the rock. There is no especial hurry about its construction, for being on land where an indefinite number of shafts can be sunk, it could be finished in six months if necessary. As it is, contracts will be let soon. In two years the West Division will have an independent supply of water, more than enough for itself and the South Division for years to come.

TURF WINNINGS.

The New York *World* publishes an interesting table, showing the gross earnings of each horse and each stable during the racing season of 1872. The McDaniels confederacy, in which a well-known Chicago merchant owns one-fourth interest, heads the list with a gross amount of $57,280, with the Travers cup, worth $500, added, made up principally by the earnings of their two 3-year olds, Joe Daniels and Hubbard, assisted by Harry Bassett, who stands third on their stable list of winners. The Babylon stable, owned by August Belmont, is credited with the handsome figure of $21,460, of which Woodbine earned $7,200; Wade Hampton, now unfortunately hopelessly broken down, but one of the best bred colts in the country, with $3,700; while the three two-year-olds Silk Stockings, Count d'Orsay, and Medora, have collectively placed to the credit of Kentucky, as a sire of winners, $6,950. The third on the list of winners is the popular Preakness stable (M. H. Sanford's), with $20,080, of which $9,580 was won at the spring meetings of the Metairie and Lousiana Jockey clubs at New Orleans, by Monarchist, Salina, and Madam Dudley. Of the $2,180 earned by W. Babcock's stable, $1,695 was earned in New Orleans. Of the $9,410 earned by Joe Donohue, $500 was won at Memphis by Mary Hennessey. Of the Western, Southern, and Canadian stables that annually visit the Eastern circuit, Mr. H. P. McGrath's, of Lexington, Ky., heads the list with $7,710, of which $4,300 was won by his crack two-year-old Tom Bowling, and $2,700, together with a $500 piece of plate given by R. Schell, by Susan Ann. The second on the list is D. R. Harness, whose Meteor earned $5,500, besides having the credit of being the only three-year-old that beat Joe Daniels outside the confederacy's stable. The third on the list is old John Harper, with $5,240, $2,800 of which was won by the famous Longfellow, and $1,940 by that grand little horse Littleton. A summary of the winnings of all the stables is found in the following recapitulation:

D. McDaniels & Co.	$57,770	J. G. Baresford	$630
August Belmont	21,460	F. Hall	270
M. H. Sanford	20,080	D. Buckley	210
J. Doughtie	9,410	J. H. Harbeck, Jr.	200
Coffin & Lawrence	8,525	Garry Bell	200
M. A. Littell	4,900	J. T. Blanchard	100
O. Bowie	4,650	A. Taylor	50
T. W. Doswell	4,410	H. P. McGrath	8,210
Hunter & Travers	3,785	D. R. Harness	5,500
Carroll & Cear	3,375	J. Harper	5,240
O. D. Withers	2,855	A. C. Franklin	4,800
F. Morris	2,450	D. J. Bannister	2,900
J. Thompson	2,400	Bacon & Holland	2,160
J. McCormack	2,375	T. B. & W. R. Davis	1,175
J. O'Donnell	2,300	J. Hunt Reynolds	950
W. R. Babcock	2,130	C. & R. R. Parks	700
J. Morrissey	1,690	D. J. Crouse	700
R. W. Walden	1,475	D. Swigert	500
J. F. Chamberlin	1,475	W. Cottrill	500
J. W. Waldon	1,380	W. Jennings	250
H. C. Dawson	1,200	Zeb Ward	150
W. W. Glenn	905	W. J. Bacon	100
R. Shea	675		
A. B. Purdy	630	Total	$195,630
J. H. Tully	630		

DUMMIES AND HORSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The problem of moving dummies without frightening horses may perhaps be solved thus: Place on a low truck before the dummy a mock horse, or a real one fit for no other purpose, duly harnessed. According to my view, the mental state of a horse upon the approach of the dummy is this: Astonishment, ending in fear, not at the dummy nor its train, but at the phenomenon, for the first time presented to his vision, of matter in automatic motion. Deceive him by showing him a natural cause,—a fellow-horse,—and his trepidation ceases.

The foregoing idea, original with me years ago, also occurred to that scholarly scoundrel who was hung some years since,—he who was, or pretended to be, a linguist,—Buloff. B.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1872.

Fireman's Fund of California.

The losses of this Company having been erroneously stated at $125,000, the following despatch, just received, in correction of the error, will now be in order:

OFFICE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1872.

Thos. S. Chard, Manager, No. 177 Madison street, Chicago:

C. Wolcott Brooks, one of our Directors, now in Boston, telegraphs: "Deducting reinsurance, $70,000 will fully settle every loss." Dorrain leaves Thursday for Boston to settle. Telegrams from every direction report largely increased business. The current month will more than make us good on Boston investment.

D. J. STAPLES, President.

Again the "Fireman's Fund" stands in the smoke and flame of a burning city, and now once more incases her golden shield between her patrons and ruin. The star of hope is on her forehead and the cornucopia of wealth is in her hand.

The Steam Safe in the Late Conflagration.

The following telegram was received this morning by Messrs. Hancome & Glover, Chicago agents of the American Steam Safe Company of Boston, and gives the greatest evidence of the superiority of these safes over others, and of their qualities as a secure receptacle in the greatest fires:

BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1872.

To Hancome & Glover, No. 60 South Canal street, Chicago:

The Steam Safe proves all we have ever claimed for it; it preserved its contents where others totally failed.

GEORGE L. DAMON, Gen. Supt. Am. Steam Safe Co.

Shirt Manufactory.

A neatly-fitting shirt with an immaculate bosom is a possession which gives the wearer a feeling of confidence in public places, no matter what size his boots may be. Porter & Hoyt, in one of the elegant stores in McVicker's Theatre, have reduced shirt making to a science, and guarantee their patrons excellent goods, an admirable fit, and perfect satisfaction, and have no doubt that a trial will convince the most skeptical.

Steam to Italy.

The Anchor Line steamship Napoli will sail from the Company's pier, No. 20 North River, New York, for Genoa, calling at Gibraltar on Saturday, 23d Nov. Cabin passage $80, or $90 currency. Apply to Henderson Brothers, 324 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Correction.

The losses of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London, by the Boston conflagration, were $500,000, instead of $100,000, as advertised in our issue of yesterday. The error was due to the near-sightedness of the proof-reader.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Strike Among Silk-Weavers.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The broad-silk weavers in Felt & Sons' Phœnix mill, in this city, the largest establishment of the kind in the United States, quit work to-day. The proprietors are insisting on a reduction of 20 per cent in wages. The strikers number 200 men and fifty apprentices, whose wages aggregate $3,000 per week. There are 150 broad-silk weavers in other mills, but their wages have not been cut down yet. The silk trade of the city, employing about 6,000 persons, is excited, as it is believed that the 20 per cent reduction will become general. The New York, Hartford, and Green Point Trades-Unions are in communication with the strikers.

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

BARGAINS!

HUNT,

BARBOUR & CO.,

103 East Madison-st.,

Having bought the following goods at a great sacrifice, will offer, at Retail, and Wholesale:

Paisley Long Shawls for $40, - - worth $60.
Paisley Long Shawls for 38, - - worth 55.
Paisley Long Shawls for 30, - - worth 45.
Paisley Long Shawls for 25, - - worth 38.
Paisley Long Shawls for 20, - - worth 30.

Also, a large variety Paisley Square Shawls at as great reduction, and Ottoman Striped Shawls for $3.75, worth $7.

Black Silk.

Heavy Gro Grain Silk for $3.85, - worth $5.00.
Heavy Gro Grain Silk for 3.00, - worth 4.00.
Heavy Gro Grain Silk for 2.75, - worth 3.75.
Heavy Gro Grain Silk for 2.00, - worth 2.75.
Heavy Gro Grain Silk for 1.75, - worth 2.25.
Heavy Gro Grain Silk for 1.50, - worth 2.00.

Black Cashmeres.

6-4 Cashmeres for $1.00, - - worth $1.25.
6-4 Cashmeres for 1.25, - - worth 1.50.
6-4 Cashmeres for 1.50, - - worth 2.00.
6-4 Cashmeres for 2.00, - - worth 2.75.
6-4 Cashmeres for 2.50, - - worth 3.50.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 36 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,

And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You lie, Villain!

Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all fleah, bone, and Muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings, softens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

KENTAURYD

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

WANTED.

Wanted—A Suite of Rooms

For day boarding, dining-room to vebommodate 20 guests. must be situated in general vicinity of Clark and Adams-sts., east of LaSalle. Apply to RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 163 Monroe-st., Room 2.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM,

Or half of office in Room No. 2 Kent's Building, 153 Monroe-st.

MEETINGS.

Illinois St. Andrew Society.

The preparatory meeting of the Illinois St. Andrew Society will be held at the Superior Court room, Judge Jameson, City Hall, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts., this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

JOHN STEWART, Sec.

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN.

A few very desirable lots for sale, on easy terms. These lots are superior to those sold by auction. Inquire of W. S. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st., or C. H. CRAFTS, 15 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

Invincible & Unshaken

STILL!

THE HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

Hartford, Conn.,

CHARTERED, 1810.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Present Cash Assets, $2,355,000

Meets Successfully the GREAT BOSTON CALAMITY, as it has all others during the past sixty years.

LOSSES UNDER $600,000,

And all to be promptly paid.

FIRST DESPATCH.

"Hartford, Nov. 10, 1872.

"G. F. Bissell, Gen'l Ag't, Chicago:

"Our entire amount at risk in the Burnt District and vicinity, is $600,000. From the latest information received our probable loss is about $500,000. The old Hartford has $2,355,000 assets, and will meet her engagements promptly, as it did at Chicago.

"GEO. L. CHASE, President."

SECOND DESPATCH.

"Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 3 p. m.

"G. F. BISSELL, General Agent, Chicago:

"Official advices this day from Boston confirm the correctness of our estimate of losses given you yesterday. This is reliable.

"GEO. L. CHASE, Pres't.

THIRD DESPATCH.

"Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12.

"Superintendent Miller, of the Connecticut Insurance Department, has issued an official bulletin giving the losses to Companies in this State, as follows:

"Ætna, $1,500,000; HARTFORD, $525,000; Phœnix, $442,000; Connecticut, $105,000; National, $150,000; Orient, $175,000. The Commissioner says the actual Boston liabilities will not exceed these figures.

"The Companies will all pay in full and continue business as usual.

Indemnity offered by THE HARTFORD second to

NONE IN THE WORLD,

Because managed under conservative principles and backed by wealthy constituency of stockholders.

Agencies in all towns and cities. Risks accepted at paying rates.

G. F. BISSELL,

General Agent.

S. M. MOORE & CO.

City Agents.

CLAY

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE CO.

NEWPORT, KY.

Capital and Assets over

$200,000,

ALL CASH.

Has been in successful operation 17 years. No claims for losses—no liabilities. Reinsurance fund intact.

The following despatch was received from the Home Office, on Monday, at 11 a. m.:

"The Clay loses nothing by the Boston Fire. "D. WOLFE, Sec."

Policies issued at fair rates on desirable risks of all classes.

H. D. HULL, Agent for Illinois,

75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.

PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums awarded for BEST PIANO.

20,000 have been Manufactured and are now use.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Sole Northwestern Agent,

Wabash-av. & 13th-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs TO RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by instalments can be accommodated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chrome to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

Copartnership Notice.

I have this day withdrawn all right, title, and interest from the firm of Bascheck, Fuhrer & Shawen.

GEORGE M. FURNESS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1872.

GENERAL NOTICES.

St. James Episcopal Church.

The pews in this Church will be sold on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel corner Clas and Huron-sts.

WM. B. STANNARD,

No. 28 NORTH DESPLAINES-ST.,

FLOUR, FEED and GRAIN, having secured a pair of horsed horses, feels prepared to fill all orders as heretofore, and would solicit a continuance of former favors.

INSURANCE.

"Be Sure You are Right and then Go Ahead."

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

Arthur C. Ducat,

Cor. Madison and Market-sts.

Chicago, Nov. 13, 1872.

To my Patrons and the Public:

Pursuant to the policy adopted by the undersigned after the great Chicago conflagration, of informing my patrons and the public of the true condition of Companies I represent, just as soon as reliable information can be obtained, I now take very great pleasure in stating that all the Companies of this Agency have escaped the Boston conflagration with comparatively slight losses, which will be promptly adjusted and paid, and the business of the Companies proceed as usual.

The following despatches have been received by me:

From the HOME Insurance Company of New York—Organized 1853.

"General Arthur C. Ducat, Agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York, Chicago:

"Boston Agents report only Eight Hundred Thousand at risk in the whole burnt district, instead of One Million as estimated. Report this to the Agents in your field.

"ARTHUR F. WILLMARTH,

"Vice President of the Home Insurance Company, New York."

The Assets of the HOME are Four Million Four Hundred Thousand Dollars. The HOME promptly paid the people of Chicago Three Million of Dollars after the great Chicago Fire, and offers indemnity to-day unsurpassed by any similar institution in the world.

From the HOWARD Insurance Company of New York—Organized 1825.

"HOWARD does not lose a dollar in Boston.

"HENRY A. OAKLEY,

"Vice President of Howard Insurance Company of New York."

The Assets of the HOWARD are Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. The Company has been represented in Chicago ever since it had twenty thousand inhabitants, and ranks second to none for prompt and honorable dealing.

From the CITIZENS' Insurance Company of New York.

"With Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand Assets, we shall lose Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand by the Boston Fire, and are ready for all good business that offers.

"E. A. WALTON,

"Secretary Citizens' Insurance Company of New York."

The surplus of the CITIZENS' is Five Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. The character and management of the Company is well known to

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

In the local money market, matters continued quiet. The supply of loanable funds is small, and the market may be called decidedly stringent yet, though the demand is not pressing like it was a few weeks ago, and there is very little commercial paper in the open market. We hear of a few parties whose negotiations for large loans on mortgages have been broken off by the Boston fire, but it is believed that the interruption will be only temporary, as the loan agents here have merely suspended negotiations in some cases, until they hear more explicitly from such of their principals as may be affected by the fire. The effects of the horse disease upon finances are quite perceptible. Merchants in nearly all lines of trade have been unable to deliver goods, and unable to collect, and have, consequently, been compelled to borrow of the banks. Had it not been for this unfortunate interruption of trade, money would have been much easier than at present, though the low prices of products in the country would make collections slow, and have an unfavorable effect on trade generally; the wonder is, that the low prices for grain, the horse disease, and the Boston fire, have together had so little bad effect.

New York exchange was a little more abundant to-day, and sold between banks at 500 per $1,000 premium.

The complete recovery from the panic caused by the Boston fire is attested by the prices of Government bonds and railway stocks. The former are fully up to the prices before the fire, and notwithstanding the inflated condition of railway stocks for the last month, even they are up again to about the prices of Saturday, Nov. 9.

It is now believed that many of the Boston insurance companies whose capital was wiped out by the fire will subscribe new capital, pay their losses, and resume business.

THE BOWLES FAILURE.

The failure of Bowles Bros. & Co. does not excite much surprise, as it was known that they conducted their business in a loose manner. An instance of it was in the freedom with which they issued letters of credit to all respectably-connected Americans travelling in Europe. An American might call at their offices in London, Paris, and Geneva, and receive a letter of credit to a dozen European banks, authorizing him to draw on them at sight for any amount under $5,000 or $10,000. In nine cases out of ten Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co. demanded no security of the recipient of the letter of credit. All that was required of him was that when he drew upon Bowles Brothers, in any part of Europe, he should give to their correspondent who cashed the draft, a check upon any banker in the United States, where the drawer claimed to have credit. Messrs. Bowles continued this system of business for several years, and, remarkable as it may seem, it was claimed for a long time that they met with no considerable losses. While this was doubtless very flattering to the national pride of American travelling in Europe, it was a risk that no prudent banker would take, and it seems this was finally one of the main causes of their failure. Last week the Bowles Brothers applied to Drexel, Morgan & Co. to make some arrangements for protecting letters of credit then in their hands of travellers on the Continent. But Drexel, Morgan & Co. declined to assume any such responsibility without security, which the Bowleses were unable to give, and the negotiations failed. The New York agent of the Bowles Brothers says that every autumn they have experienced a pressure for money when Americans began to come home after their summer tours. This fall, they have failed for collection a large amount of drafts drawn without authority, by tourists, and, as the actual capital of the Bowleses was small compared to the extent and risks of their business, they failed. The event has more financial interest in view of the insecurity of doing business "upon honor," than it has in connection with the loss to the public which will not exceed $500,000, and may possibly be much less.

TO BE ENACTED AT THE NEXT SESSION.

the Legislature of the State of New York passed a law in March, 1871, whereby the holders and owners of the bonds of any corporation of that State could render them non-negotiable. Whenever the bonds of corporations in the State of New York are offered for sale, purchasers should bear this legal provision in mind, viz:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons owning and holding any coupon or registered bonds of any corporate bonds (for which a registry is not by law provided) heretofore issued, or which may be hereafter issued, and made payable in this State, and which are made payable to bearer, to render the same non-negotiable, by writing across the face and indorsing upon the same and subscribing a statement that said bond is the property of such owner, and thereupon the principal sum of money mentioned in said bond shall only be payable to such owner or his legal representatives or assignees.

SEC. 2. The bonds described and referred to in the first section of this act may be transferred by an indorsement in blank, giving name and residence of assignee, and a transfer may be made by an indorsement payable to bearer or to the order of the purchaser (naming him) subscribed by the assignor, giving name and place of residence.

THE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have published a circular denying that they, or any one have been in any negotiations pending between the Rock Island Company and the St. Paul & Pacific, and also that there has been any default of interest payments on the St. Paul & Pacific bonds. They state, moreover, that the finances of the St. Paul & Pacific Company are wholly distinct from those of the Northern Pacific, and, finally, that the remaining work on the St. Paul & Pacific will be completed and opened in the spring.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

A correspondent of a Western paper claims to have knowledge of a purpose to consolidate several new roads, so as to make one continuous line from Indianapolis, Ind., to Lincoln, Neb., viz: The Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, with its extension to Keokuk Bridge across the Mississippi River, the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, and nearly under construction and nearly completed, from Keokuk across Iowa to Nebraska City, on the Missouri River, the Midland Pacific Railway, completed from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and under contract to be finished to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, near Grand Island, not far from Fort Kearney.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 13, in Block 13, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $900.

Butterfield st, n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,500.

Kossuth st, 75 ft w of Hanover st, n f, 20x125 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 39 and 40, in Block 2, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $2,700.

Ewing st, bet Canal and Clinton sts, s f, w ½ of Lot 15, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,500.

North av, 48½ ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 24x130 ft, dated May 31; consideration, $700.

Pierson st, s of Rush st, s f, 22x142½ ft, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $4,500.

Summer st, n e corner of Seventy-ninth st, w f, 23 2-3x124 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $900.

20x130 ft, in Block 6, Elston's Addition, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $700.

The premises known as the Grand Central Hotel property, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $125,000. Chas. L. Spalding to N. C. Munsun, of Boston.

Lot 46, in Hull's part of Block 48, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 29, in Block 2, of Phinney's s w ¼ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $500.

Ashland av, bet Monroe and Adams sts, w f, Lot 17, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $22,500.

Lot 2, in Block 13, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 34, in Block 4 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $850.

Ashland av, s w cor of Sixteenth st, Lots 1 and 2, dated Aug. 2; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 27, of Sherman's Lot 3, in Block 20, in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $850.

Lot 43, in s ½ of Block 58 and 86, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $450.

Laurel st, n e cor of "O" st, w f, Lot 17, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $600.

Lot 31, in Block 13, of s ½ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 23 to 30, in Block 3, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $4,000.

Clayton st, 325 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125½ ft, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $700.

Leavitt st, between Polk and DeKalb sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,600.

Western av, 49½ ft n of Taylor st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Sept. 28; consideration, $1,250.

Part of lot between Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 83x133 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,400.

Burnside st, n of and near Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated May 27; consideration, $3,000.

Ryan Island av, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, Lots 22 and 27, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $2,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 22, in Block 25, in Ravenswood, dated Nov. 9; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of Lots 3 to 25, in Block 11, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 1, of n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $200.

Lot 11, in Duncan's Block 7, of Taylor & Kraigh's s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 6, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $800.

Lots 1 to 4 and barn, Lots 6 to 8 in Clark & Layton's Lots 7 to 10, in Block 5, of Walker & Stiles on W ½ of s ½ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $16,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 30, in Block 1 of Jacobs's Block 9, of e ½ of s ½ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $4,000.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,507	4,295	7,064	2,373
Wheat, bu	28,930	30,890	17,285	49,200
Corn, bu	43,600	108,963	88,839	99,825
Oats, bu	24,700	43,130	31,259	118,328
Rye, bu	16,547	2,780	15,000	714
Barley, bu	25,690	8,469	130,558	617
Grass seed, lbs	99,000	84,130	28,690	41,650
Flax seed, lbs	166,971	23,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	31,780	124,380	10,770	24,300
Cured meats, lbs	115,840	25,280	623,249	293,300
Beef, brls	72	335	100	1,780
Pork, brls	....	18	968	75
Lard, lbs	2,100	313,000	200,033	149,000
Tallow, lbs	3,500	8,643	....	22,800
Butter, lbs	89,800	85,650	30,500	32,943
Dressed hogs, No.	6	4	3,044	....
Live hogs, No.	13,828	16,054	1,030	4,676
Cattle, No.	2,982	2,086	....	902
Sheep, No.	3,436	287	....	587
Hides, lbs	97,535	79,885	149,022	123,145
Highwines, brls	100	131	254	131
Wool, lbs	104,900	19,100	66,427	49,600
Potatoes, bu	2,365	3,847	1,716	845
Lumber, m feet	3,684	2,092	1,698	670
Shingles, m	1,120	2,080	1,295	915
Lath, m	690	....	48	34
Salt, brls	120	....	1,802	1,998

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption; 3,797 bu oats; 5,414 bu oats; 703 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 165 cars wheat; 110 cars corn; 33 cars oats; 13 cars rye; 62 cars barley. Total, 383 cars, or 148,000 bu.

It was announced on 'Change to-day that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ray, Kershaw, McLaren, Shaw, and Balding, will arrive here in a day or two from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to confer in relation to limiting the hours of Western trading. They will meet a Committee from our Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. Bromard, C. Pope, Helmer, B. F. Murphy, and Cooley.

It was remarked upon to-day as very singular that the Grain Registrar in this city should have yesterday issued a bulletin of stocks in store in Chicago on Saturday evening last, in which he credited the four elevators of George Armour & Co. with 116,262 bu wheat, and 108,840 bu corn, more than was claimed in the statement made by that firm, and posted at the same time. It could not be that the Registrar had not time to revise his own statement, as that of Armour was handed in to him at 5 o'clock on the previous evening. It was also remarked upon was very singular that this discrepancy should have grown up within the six weeks that have elapsed since the Chief Inspector of Grain took a measuring tour among the elevators. Those who thus wondered were evidently under the impression the Registrar *accepted* the measures of the Inspector as a basis on which to reckon afresh; but it would seem that the Registrar preferred to continue his calculations from the last report made by Munn & Scott, which was dated a few days before our Great Fire. We have heard of navigators who preferred to stick to the "dead reckoning" from one end of a long voyage to the other, and only took observations of the sun and stars for the purpose of proving that the sextant is a humbug; but we were not previously aware that the same policy was pursued on the land where all is supposed to be plain (not *plane*) sailing. We are free to say that the Registrar would be in the right if he could only be sure that he started with a correct assumption in regard to the amounts of grain in store, when he entered on the duties of his office, but inasmuch as that point of departure was, itself, only a guess, the subsequent reckoning ought to be corrected whenever circumstances afford the opportunity.

While on this point, we may as well intimate that there are parties on the floor of the Exchange who claim to have an indistinct recollection of the fact that the warehousemen are, or were, required to make oath to the correctness of their statements, which were required to be made once a week. Of course, they are mistaken. It would be the height of folly to suppose that such perjury has ever been committed in making returns on which have been made as a basis for so long a period that some of the warehousemen seem to have regarded was a dead letter. But the awkward fact remains that there are two sets of figures, which are startlingly different; they cannot both be right. Seeing this, the announcement of the Registrar, that he will investigate, with a view to ascertain the cause of the difference, is most welcome. But it would be more satisfactory if he had told whether he intends to find out the primary, or only the proximate cause. If the former, he will probably need to go back, at least, as far as 1868, and find out how much of other people's property was sold to meet a loss of, say, three quarters of a million dollars, which made it necessary for Jesse Hoyt to come to the rescue.

There is little doubt that the other warehousemen of the city are even more surprised than are the general public, at the revelations made with regard to the condition of the (late) Munn & Scott elevators. They say that they had no knowledge of the mortgage to Jessie Hoyt, and no idea that there was such a tremendous shortage as has recently been discovered. Neither do they know of the pressure that was exerted upon some grain receivers and shippers who were supposed to know too much; and who, for that reason, did not dare to tell what they knew, except by innuendo, and then only under pledge of secrecy.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day—generally dull—with an easier tendency in some departments, though no weakness, except in provisions. Yesterday was a period of reaction from the depression of Monday, and to-day we had a leaning towards reaction the other way, principally owing to the tightness of money—for the article is tight among produce dealers, however it may be outside. The receipts were moderate, and the shipping movement rather slow, as there is little incitement to activity on the lake just now. The effects of the Boston fire were not discussed to any extent to-day, but it was generally understood that operators were more careful, in view of the expected greater pecuniary stringency the coming winter. In the grocery market there was only slight change to note. Sugars were exceedingly firm, owing to the ¼c advance established yesterday in New York, and coffees also were strong, in sympathy with New-York. For other goods in the list a great feeling prevailed, and values were generally steady. Dry goods were moving on a liberal scale for the season, and staple fabrics were firmly held at former quotations. The tendency in the heavier woollens is rather to advance, owing to the enhanced cost of the raw material consequent upon the wholesale destruction of this staple in the Boston fire. The cotton goods market, it is thought, will not be materially influenced by the losses at Boston. Only a moderate demand existed for butter and cheese, and, although both of these staples were easy, prices were without quotable change, the former selling at 7@26c, and the latter at 13@16c. Coal remains firm, as previously quoted. The fish trade ruled quiet and firm. The supply of fat mackerel and whitefish is reported light, but otherwise stocks are ample. Dried fruits remain quiet, with little variation in prices. Hay was dull and easy. Hides were inactive and weak, in the leather market there was a fair amount of trading, and prices of domestic stock were higher. Oils, tobaccos, and wood remain without important change. The lumber trade was quiet and unchanged. Lime, cement, &c., were in the usual demand, prices remaining without visible change; brick is a shade firmer. Dealers being better able to make deliveries. There was a fair inquiry for cooperage to-day. Sales were made of pork barrels at $1.50, and lard stoves at $1.75. Hops were in fair demand among brewers for immediate consumption. We continue to quote prime at 25@30c. Iron and steel, metals, and tinners' stock were without change; the demand was fair at former rates. Salt continues active and firm. Seeds were quiet and quite firm at $2.30@2.35 for prime timothy; clover scarce and firm at $5.00@5.10; other seeds quiet and steady. The wool market remains unsettled. Dealers are waiting to learn the effect the fire will have upon the market; it is generally believed that prices must advance soon. Potatoes were quiet; sales on track are slow, and dealers are unwilling to pay the high rates asked for delivering. Poultry and game were in some demand at lower prices. Apples are in fair request for shipment. Other fruits in moderate demand at previous prices.

Highwines were dull, but firm, in sympathy with New York; sales being confined to 50 brls at 90c. There was very little offering at that price, most holders stating that they could afford to wait for a further advance.

Lake freights were dull, and steady during the greater part of the session at yesterday's rates, at 9c for corn, and 10c for wheat to Buffalo; but closed lower, at 8½c and 9½c. About 10 vessels were stripping to-day, preparing for the winter, and several others will follow suit this week. A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 56,000 bu wheat, and 90,000 bu corn.

Provisions were rather more active, except on pork, and weak. The larger receipts of hogs causing lower prices for them in the absence of a packing demand, caused holders of products, and short sellers, to be less strong in their views, and enabled several brokers to fill orders, the limits on which did not permit them to operate previously. Mess pork was very dull, and 10@15c per brl lower on the options talked about, while cash lots were quoted by holders as unchanged; it is probable, however, that sales could not have been effected except at a reduction. Lard was active, but ½c lower than our previous quotations, though it was rumored that the sale made yesterday on private terms was at to-day's figures. Meats were also easier, though in some demand. The market closed with the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, held at $15.00; new pork, $13.25@13.50; do seller this month, nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; do seller January, $12.25@12.30; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.30@12.37½; do seller April, $12.50@12.60. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7½@7¾c; do seller February, 7¾c; do seller March, 7¾@7¾c. Old salted shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 7½@8c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 10½@11c, and green hams at 8@8¼c for present delivery or seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 3½@4c; do rough sides, 6c; do short ribs, 6¼c; do short clear, 6¾@6¾c; boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¼c for shoulders; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs, and 7¼@7¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6¾c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¾@6¾c for short clear; 8¾@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller January, at $12.25; 40 brls extra prime pork at $9.50; 1,300 tes lard, part on short option, at 7½c; 100 boxes shoulders at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short rib (boxed) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do, 15 days old, at 6¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 250 boxes short clear, seller first half December, and 500 boxes do seller January, both at 6¾c; 5,000 pcs green hams, seller first half December, at 8c; 10,000 pcs do, seller January and February, at 7½c, both averaging 15 lbs; 50 tes sweet pickled do at 11c; 20 tes do at 10½c; 50 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 50 brls do at $9.50.

Flour was quiet. There was some shipping inquiry for low grades, principally on Canadian account; but the general market was dull, owing to the difficulty experienced in making deliveries, as the horses have not yet got to work. Receivers have asked, several days ago, that shipments to this city shall be suspended, as near as may be, till the horse epidemic is over; and hence they do not anticipate any pressure to sell till the embargo on travel is removed. Bran was plenty and again lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winters at $9.00; 50 brls do at $8.50; 50 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 250 brls on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.50; 450 brls on private terms; 200 brls rye on private terms; 10 brls buckwheat at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do (Early Rose) at $6.50. Total, 1,630 brls. Also, 100 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $11.50; 40 tons do at $11.00.

Wheat was quiet, but averaged ¼@½c higher, though most of the trading was done at about yesterday's medium prices, except that No. 3 Spring was 1c higher, owing to a good shipping demand for that grade. The speculative market was very steady, but consisted largely of changing over from this month to next, at about 1c difference; the premium measuring the anxiety that existed to avoid carrying the risk of the month. We note additional deliveries to-day of wheat on the option of seller the year. The disposition is growing to avoid holding; not so much that a decline is feared, as because it is difficult to command the use of money. The shipping interest purchased a little more freely to-day, of all grades, but their inquiries were generally for receipts in certain houses, in which stocks already owned. The prospects are thought to be good for shipping the better grades, as sound wheat is largely wanted in Europe,—they have enough of the inferior qualities on hand already. Seller December opened at $1.04, advanced to $1.04¾, declined to $1.03¾, and closed at $1.03¾. Seller the month sold at $1.02¾@1.03¼, closing at $1.02¾. Seller January sold at $1.05¼@1.06, closing at the inside. No. 3 Spring closed at $1.14¼. No. 2 do at $1.02¾@1.03. Cash do at 92½c; and rejected do at 82c. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 1 spring at $1.14; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03; 59,800 bu do at $1.02¾; 12,000 bu No. 3 spring at 93c; 800 bu do at 92½c; 24,800 bu do at 91½c; 8,400 bu do at 92c; 400 bu rejected spring at 82½c; 800 bu do at 82c. Total, 113,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, but very irregular, at an average ¼c advance, though quoted easier in New York. The demand was principally for this month, and the option was strong. This was generally ascribed to a desire on the part of the November shorts to fill; but it looked as if some parties were "going long," buying up all the cash corn there is in the market, and there would seem to be but little more old corn to come in. Corn for next month's delivery was weak, apparently because it is the impression that most of the new corn will then be dry enough to grade as No. 2, and operators expect enough of it, as soon as it is found to be dry enough to pass muster. A fair proportion of the current receipts are new, but inspect as rejected. Seller this month sold at 32½c, and advanced ½c, declined to 31½c, improved to 32c, and closed at 31½@32c. Seller December sold at 31¼@32¼c, closing at 31¾c. Cash corn generally commanded a slight premium over seller the month. Rejected sold at 30c, but closed weaker. Cash sales were reported of 34,000 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 63,600 bu 32¾c; 74,000 bu do at 32¼c; 41,600 bu do at 32c; 10,000 bu do at 31½c; 4,800 bu rejected at 30c. Total, 253,300 bu.

Oats were quiet and steady at the advance gained yesterday. The reported stronger feeling in New York kept up prices, especially as receipts were light; but there was very little demand, except for low to home use, which were in fair request. Seller the month was nominal at about 21c. Seller December sold at 22½@22¼c; and seller January at 22¾@22¾c. Strictly fresh receipts brought 21½c. Rejected were easier. Cash sales were reported of 29,800 bu No. 2 at 21¼c; 6,000 bu do at 21c; 1,200 bu rejected at 18c; 5,000 bu do at 17½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 28c; 600 bu do at 25c, both on track. Total, 43,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, and firm at yesterday's outside prices, owing to the fact of light offerings, many lots being held off the market. Sales were confined to 3,600 bu No. 2 at 52c; and 1,200 bu do, short receipts, at 51½c.

Barley was active and strong, advancing about 2c. The market opened dull, and apparently weak. There were several shipping orders on the market, but buyers held off in consort, hoping to force a further decline. But toward noon they began to buy, and prices advanced rapidly, the market closing firm at the outside. Cash No. 2 sold at 59@62c; seller the month at 57@59c; and No. 3 at 49@52c, the latter closing easier at 51@51½c. The great discrimination on cash No. 2 over seller the month was because the barley was wanted for shipment, with some local demand. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 62c; 8,600 bu do at 61½c; 2,800 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do at 60½c; 2,400 bu do at 60c; 1,200 bu do at 59c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 52c; 6,400 bu do at 51½c; 4,800 bu do at 51c; 1,600 bu do at 50½c; 4,800 bu do at 50c; 2,800 bu do at 49½c; 12,800 bu do at 49c, 4,400 bu do at 48½c; 2,000 bu do at 48c; 1,600 bu neglected at 40c; 400 bu do at 39½c; 1,200 bu do at 38c; 400 bu do at 37c; 2,000 bu do at 36c; 1,200 bu do at 35½c; 3,200 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu by sample at 80c; 800 bu do at 78c; 800 bu do at 75c, all on track; 200 bu do at 62½c. Total, 76,400 bu.

THE CROPS.

The various statements of crop conditions and market prospects, hitherto published in papers, are thus summarized by the *American Trade Journal*:

The crops of the United States are admittedly large in yield this year, particularly in wheat and corn, and California has grown more wheat than in any previous year. In Europe the returns are not so satisfactory; France has produced a deficiency of two bushels; also Spain, but Germany shows a deficiency, and the United Kingdom is far short of the average. Central Europe and Russia have a fair yield, but the aggregate of the crops will short about one hundred millions of bushels in excess of the wheat crop of England is estimated to be 20 per cent less than the usual yield, and the consequent requirements of the Kingdom will probably be 80,000,000 bushels. To the United States, therefore, will be afforded a favorable market for its large surplus, and probably better prices than now exist. The deficiency of the root crop in Europe, 33 per cent, will, it is presumed, also cause a liberal consumption of corn, which, commanding but half the price of wheat, must become a substitute to so large an extent as to cause its near approximation in value to the higher cereal. Mr. Kalm Jackson, the British Statistician, has estimated the sources of supplies to England thus: From California, 1,250,000 quarters; the Atlantic States, 2,250,000 quarters; Russia, 1,000,000; Germany, 2,000,000 quarters. The Black and Mediterrean Sea countries, 1,500,000 quarters, and Canada, 1,500,000 quarters, and the above estimate assumes the receipts of 18,000,000 against the 16,000,000 quarters which were actually consumed in the previous year.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTRY.

ASHLAND, Iroquois Co., Nov. 11, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DEAR SIR: I noticed in your paper some time since an article in regard to freight charges. I wish to say corn cannot be produced for 30c per bushel in any part of this State. The best of farms will not produce sufficient to support a large family. This state of affairs cannot be endured long, nor will not. When the law ceases to be a protection to citizens they must protect themselves,—as in the case of railroads in this State when a law was passed regulating passenger rates and also freight, instead of obeying the law, the charges were immediately advanced, by order of the officers. I speak advisedly when I say railroads must reduce their charges, or cease to run in less than one year. Money may rule over legislators, but the thousands who have slaved for years only to lose all by the robbery of moneyed monopolies cannot be so cheaply bought. I admire your paper for the course it has taken, and, if pursued in the future, will reap a good harvest in the end. Yours, respectfully, S. O. ROBERTS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The exports of San Francisco are increasing in vast proportions, especially in California wines and wheat. The shipments of wheat amount to 3,000,000 centals (5,000,000 bushels), more than three times as much as was shipped in 1871 during the same time. The amount of flour is about the same,—198,298 brls,—of which China alone has taken 83,000 brls. The shipments of barley have also greatly increased, being 238,333 bu against 16,666 bu in 1871. The entire value of exports for 1872 is $15,242,738, against $10,547,693 for 1871, China and Japan taking nearly $2,000,000 of this amount. Among the recent exports are: Flour, brls, 198,293; wheat, 100 lb sacks, 2,907,179; barley, 100 lb sacks, 140,483; oats, 100 lb sacks, 9,365; hides, No. 73, 390; wool, lbs, 1,991,058; quicksilver, flasks, 9,383; wine, gallons, 411,018; wine, cases, 7,918.

THE HOG CROP.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* says:

The reports from all over the country go to show that the increase of hogs over last year will be about one million—the number packed in the United States in 1871 being estimated at six millions—while the records of the Board of Equalization show an increase in Adams County of 12,042 and in the State of eight hundred thousand. The area for corn-growing is, of course, extending rapidly westward, but at the same time little enable a much larger crop than for several years previous, consequently the actual number of hogs will not only be increased, but their weight also will be much greater. It is said that corn is so abundant in this State and Iowa that hogs six months old last spring will be fattened so as to weigh 300 or 350 pounds, and afford a disproportionate yield of lard; with the increase of lard, its price will necessarily go down.

It is time to understand and accept the "situation" at once, we may here state that this enormous increase in the hog product is bound to make the price of hogs considerably less than last year, particularly as there is little prospect for so great a foreign demand as during the Franco-Prussian war.

Last year the price averaged 4 cents and those who held their product for sale on orders throughout the country lost money. If it is expected to cut hogs this year at a remunerative price we do not believe the price should range over 3 cents, or at the highest 3½ in this section. We understand that St. Louis houses are making small contracts at 4 cents to be delivered this month, though the St. Louis papers think 3½ will be the ruling rates. Our packers are ready to cut any amount at the figures we have mentioned, 3 or 3½c, but do not pretend to give any figures.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and lower, No. 2 spring selling at 61.02½@1.02¾ seller the month, closing at $1.02¾; and $1.02¼@1.02½ seller December. Corn was dull and weak, selling at 31½@31¾c seller the month, and 31@31½c seller December, the latter closing at 31¾c. Lake freights and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was inactive, with prices nominally unchanged. Stocks are large, and increasing. We continue to quote: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $1.10@1.20 for choice hurl.

BRANS—Were quiet. The supply of common bran is large. Strictly choice navies are scarce. We quote navies at $2.25@2.50; common to medium, $1.25@2.00. Sales include 3 brls and 8 bags at $1.75.

BUTTER—Only slight change was noticeable in the condition of the butter market. Aside from a light inquiry for low grades, on Eastern account, and a moderate demand for choice table qualities to supply current local wants, there was no considerable movement, and prices were subjected to no slight change. Following are the current rates. Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—The market was inactive, so far as grain bagging and twines were concerned, while the demand for other goods in the list was only fair. In values no changes were noted, the market ruling comparatively steady at the annexed prices: Stark, 36c; Lindsay, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Lime, cement, &c., continue to meet with a fair inquiry; prices are unchanged. Brick is in moderate demand, and a shade firmer, on account of the increasing facilities for making deliveries. We make no changes in quotations to-day: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $3.00; marble dust, $2.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $14.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00 @14.00; Woodstock pressed, $16.00@18.00; Cream City, $18.00@24.00; Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, duty; Milwaukee, $33.00, duty; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $30.00 del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per pcs of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

Size of glass.	Thickness.	First quality.	Second quality.
6x 8 to 7x 9		$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10		6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13		7.00	9.50
10x14 to 12x18		7.50	11.00
12x18 to 12x18		8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20		8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24		9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30		10.00	18.50
18x24 to 18x30		12.00	20.00
20x28 to 24x36		13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40		14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44		15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x46		16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52			28.00
32x54 to 34x56			34.00
34x58 to 34x60			38.00
26x60 to 40x60			40.00

CANNED GOODS—Continue to move on a liberal scale, and firmness still pervades the market. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, quinces, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.50@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.90@3.00
Corn, Boston Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry among packers for pork barrels and lard tierces. Prices were without material change. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.50@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 60@65c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m. Sales were reported of 1,500 pork barrels at $1.50; 1 car lard tierces at $1.75.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in good request on local and interior account. Prices are steady at $3.75 @4.50 for pears; grapes, 20@35c per lb. Sales include 200 boxes East Beurre pears at $4.00; 250 boxes winter Nellis at $3.50@3.75; 10 tubs Rendinel grapes at 30c; 100 tubs do White Tokay at 25c; 200 tubs do Muscat at 20c per lb.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was again reported dull, with prices dull for all goods not strictly prime. Stocks are in fair working order, and dealers are filling orders with promptness. We repeat our quotations: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Prices were firm and unchanged. The following quotations are furnished: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50@11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00@10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

EGGS—Were quiet and in large supply. Prices are weak and irregular, quotable at 24c in job lots, 25c in a retail way. Sales include 175 pkgs at 25c; 3,400 doz at 24c; 240 doz packed at 30c.

FEATH

...ist and scantling, 12 to 24 feet..... 18.00@20.00
...imber—sawed, 13 to 16 feet..... 13.00@14.00
...lngles—sawed A, 2 in..... 3.50@4.00
...ickets, flat..... 15.00@16.00
...ickets, flat..... 15.00@16.00
...ickets, round..... 16.00@17.00
...ickets, round..... 16.00@17.00
...ch..... 2.50@3.00
...ch, 1 sawed..... 2.50@3.00
...ce of Star..... $1.80 @1.90
...Three dollars per car to be added when transferred. ...tch charge follows the shingles. ...Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

...ength—Sixteen inches.

...HARDWOOD—Trade at the hardwood yards was very good to-day; buyers were in fair attendance, black walnut and ash being chiefly called for, which remained firm at the annexed prices. ...ickory was also in fair demand, and brought $50.00@75.00. Prices unchanged as follows:

...ash (dry)..... $25.00@30.00
...ash, green..... 22.00@25.00
...ash (dry)—as to quality..... 30.00@35.00
...ternut logs (select)..... 25.00@30.00
...oring, 6 in. grooved and matched..... 1.00@1.10
...ce..... 75.00
...ce poles (each)..... 50@ 75
...ce..... 50@ 75
...WHITEWOOD—A good business was transacted to-day. Common boards are chiefly called for. Prices closed firm, as follows:
...r boards..... $25.00@30.00
...r..... 20.00@25.00
...r..... 30.00@35.00
...r..... 15.00@16.00

...LUMBER AFLOAT—A very unsatisfactory day experienced in the wholesale lumber yard to-day. The receipts were very small, and but one or two cargoes changed hands; buyers were backward in putting in their appearance. Prices are weak, with a declining tendency, manufacturers refused to report their transactions. There is every appearance that the wholesale lumber trade will close earlier this season than usual. Vessel owners are afraid to risk it. The insurance interests are in a very bad condition, on account of the Boston fire, and it hardly pays them to risk it, when, after one of the best seasons they have experienced for years, they can afford to lay up earlier than usual. Freights are from 75c to $1.00 higher now than they were a year at this time. About twelve lumber vessels have already stripped and put up their winter quarters in this port alone, among which are the schooners Hungarian, Colonel Hoyer Hayden, the Artic, A. Rust, and Queen of the West; others will follow to-day. "A" ...ngles were sold at $3.40, but choice lots ...ught $3.25. Joists and scantling remained ...t at $11.00 and $11.25. Choice mill-run ...e closed firm at annexed prices.
...rds and strips were steady at a trifle lower. ...h and pickets remained firm. At the close ...e cargoes lay at the sales dock, still unsold.

QUOTABLE:
...ted to choice mill-run pine..... 17.00@18.00
...mon strips and boards..... 12.50@13.00
...mon mixed lumber..... 12.00@13.00
...p and scantling..... 10.50@11.00
...ry..... 3.00@ 3.25
...ate..... 2.00@ 2.50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 13.
...r Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 90 bu potatoes, 4 pkgs fish, and sundries.
...r Corona, Milwaukee, laid up for the winter.
...r Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 634 pkgs fish, 125 tons pig iron, and sundries.
...r Tom Paine, Holland, 15 cds bark, 20 cds wood.
...r William J. Preston, Oswego, 2,401 brls salt.
...r Kate Howard, Manistee, 90 M lumber.
...r Mermaid, Grand Haven, 55 cds wood.
...r Reed Case, Buffalo, 510 tons coal.
...r City of Fremont, Mackinack, 200 cds wood, 80 ...ls fish.
...r Lake Michigan, Montreal, 160 tons pig iron, and sundries.
...r G. Barber, Ludington, 100 M lumber.
...r Interocean, Erie, sundries.
...r Annie Thorine, Manitowoc, 50 cds wood, 200 M ...shingles.
...r E. H. Bentley, Cleveland, 800 tons coal.
...r East, Pentwaugon, 2,585 brls salt.
...r S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 625 tons coal.
...r East Saginaw, Cross Village, 174 cords wood.
...r Westland, Muskegon, 140 M lumber, 20 M lath.
...r Jay C. Morse, Manistee, 130 M lumber.
...r S. G. Andrews, Pentwaukee, 180 M lumber.
...r Jones, Muskegon, 118 M lumber.
...r Elvin, White River, 48 cords wood.
...r Danville, Menominee, 200 M lumber, 40 M lath, 8 ...pkgs fish.
...r Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 120 M lumber.
...r Queen of the West, Menominee, 160 M lumber, 15 M lath.
...r Horace Greeley, Sister Bay, 54 cords wood.
...r Kate Winslow, Erie, 950 tons coal.
...r Addie, Bouton Harbor, 18 cords wood.
CLEARED.....Nov. 12.
...r Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
...r Alpena, Grand River, 86 brls pork, and sundries.
...r Mohawk, Buffalo, 20,111 bu barley, 800 brls flour, 213 bags seed, 4 bales wool, 12 brls pork.
...r Mohawk, Pine River, 458 brls flour, and sundries.
...r Cuyahoga, Duluth, 1,000 bu corn, 75 brls flour, 125 brls pork, 85 pkgs lard, 220 pkgs tallow, 23 ...brls pork, and sundries.
...r C. A. King, Collingwood, 19,976 bu corn.
...r Hercules, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
...r Annie Young, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
...r J. F. Tracey, Manistee, 75 tons coal.
...r Addie, Benton Harbor, 20 tons coal, and sundries.
...r Donaldson, Buffalo, 29,300 bu corn.
...r Arnold Gorning, Buffalo, 70,000 oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.—Charters to-day: From Chicago to Black Rock, schr Onondaga, wheat at 18c to Buffalo; schr Onondaga, corn on owner's account; schr J. R. Bent, and Reid Case, corn on owner's account; schr Montcalm, corn on p. t. To Kingston, schr Ogdensburgh, wheat on owner's account. To Toledo, ...r Forest, wheat 2, capacity 32,000 bu; schr 4, capacity 30,000.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Grain freights are quite active, but rates have declined 1@2c. Charters include the following: Propellers to Detroit, wheat, and Empire State, wheat and rye, to Buffalo at New York through rate; schr Sailors Annie Young and Gordon Campbell, wheat to Erie and Philadelphia through rate; schr Wauconda, wheat to Buffalo at 11c; schr Detroit, wheat to Oswego at 15c; schr J. Hartzell, wheat to Ogdensburg at 17c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—Rates steady. Captain Thomas Collins reports the following charters: Propeller Alameda, railroad iron to Toledo at $1.25 per ton, f. o. b.; schooner General Worth, coal to Chicago, f. o. b., at $1 per ton, free; schooner Atna, Cleveland to Chicago, $2 per ton, free. Reported by H. H. Smith, Esq.: Schooner Avalanche, 90 tons burden, water line to Chicago, $700 for the cargo, ...schooner Miami, coal to Detroit, $1.25 per ton, and wheat back at 7c per bu; schooner C. L. Higgie, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $2 per ton, free; schooner William Keller, stone to Cleveland, $4 per cord, free, and coal, Cleveland to Chicago, $2 per ton, free; schooner Minnie Schell, coal to Detroit, $1.25 per ton, free; schr H. Bissell, salt, Bay City to Chicago, $1.50 per ton, free; schooner Oneonta, coal to Chicago, f. o. b.; schooner Oneonta, coal to Chicago, f. o. b.; schooners Atna and Company: Schooner Prince Alfred, salt to Cleveland, 50 per brl, f. o. b.; schooners Atna and L. Higgie, salt to Cleveland, 50 per brl, f. o. b.

PORT ITEMS.

...terrible sea was raging outside last night.
...The tug Bismarck left her tow outside night before last, on account of the heavy southeast ...ale.
...The brig VanSchwich brought them in Saturday morning.
...It is reported that two unknown vessels are ashore south of this port.
...Already a movement is being made toward ...ging up the lumber shipping portion of our ...rafts; 12 have been laid up in this port already, and others will soon follow.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

...nd from the northwest. Weather clear. ...re wages firm at $3.00.
...The schooner H. C. Cleveland has arrived at Detroit with her cargo damaged.
...The Owasco, ashore at Bar Point, has a ...ut in her bottom.
...A number of vessels were damaged in outfits ...ake Huron during the gale last week.
...An unknown vessel is ashore at Sheboygan, ...another between Little and Big Point ...de.
...The schooner Jason Parker is ashore at ...stone. She has a cargo of hay on board.
...The bark Stargir stove a hole in her bottom, ...being towed out of Erie basin.
...The scow C. C. Bittis was sold at Sheriff's ...at Manitowoc with a cargo of lumber.
...The buoys on Niagara Reef and in Port Clinton ...Harbor have been removed, and replaced by with spars.
...The steam barge Mary Robertson, which was reconstructed at Detroit, sailed from that ...Saturday.
...The barge Heath is ashore at Whitehall. ...condition is unknown. She is owned by ...n R. Britton.
...The schooner Florette, run into by the Iron...on Sunday forenoon, was damaged to the ...t of $3,000.
...The props Plymouth struck, it is supposed, ...leaving Buffalo harbor, and carried away ...on stern post.
...The schooner Enterprise is being dismantled ...thorough rebuild this winter, at Allen & ...shipyards, Milwaukee.
...The steamer Dunlap, of the Green Bay Line, ...was seriously disabled a day or two ago, and has been laid up for the season.
...Messrs. Wolf & Davidson, of Milwaukee, are building the frame for a new canaler for next year.
...Five lives were lost by the foundering of the barge Forest Queen, of Buffalo. The boat was owned by C. C. Blodgett, of Detroit, commanded by Captain Walker, of the same place.
...Wolf & Davidson, of Milwaukee, have laid the keel of a new vessel for Messrs. R. P. and John Fitzgerald of that place, which will be done next spring.
...The schooner C. Belle, bound from Chicago to Oconto with corn, is ashore near Calf Island, in the St. Lawrence. The tug Jessie Hall has gone to her assistance.
...The schooner W. J. Whaling collided with the propeller Plymouth, while being towed out of the Menominee River. The schooner broke her bowsprit, and the propeller had a hole stove in her pantry.
...The new schooner Thomas H. Howard, sunk at Beaver Harbor, has a cargo of 500 tons of iron on board. The vessel is owned by Peter Johnson, of Manitowoc. The insurance company have her in hand; valued at $2,000.
...The new schooner T. H. Howland sprung a leak above the Manitous on Tuesday morning, and went on the bar in the harbor, about 20 rods from the lighthouse. The schooner Nashoba, for whose safety apprehensions were entertained, arrived at Milwaukee Sunday.
...The wreck of the bark Butcher Boy lies directly in Fenelon Passage, and from three to five miles from the channel. Already since the low stage of water set in several have struck thereon, and it is also certain the schooner Owasco will meet with damages at the same place, which will fall little short of $20,000. It is equally certain that if this dangerous impediment is not soon removed a sung little hill of damages will be the score of some one to liquidate.
...The ice is in the River St. Lawrence is still falling, and the Thousand Islands are looming up higher and larger every day. Navigation in consequence is rather precarious work for heavily laden vessels, and accidents are said to be of frequent occurrence. A writer in the Ogdensburg Reporter remembers seeing the steamer Watertown two or three years ago pass through an excursion party between two islands with an excursion party between two islands with so narrow a channel that it was a wonder how it escaped without having become connected by the lowness of water. Probably no rise can be hoped from this fall (he continues) and should the present stage of navigation be unchanged next spring, the forwarding business will be seriously obstructed.—*Chicago Times.*

...The Light House Board give notice that on and after the night of Friday, the 15th day of November, 1872, a *fixed white light* will be exhibited from each of the two lighthouses recently erected on Grassy Island, Green Bay, to serve as a guide to vessels through the new cut into the mouth of Fox River. The structures are wooden towers, painted white, and the distance between them is 576 feet 4 inches. The apparatus in each case is a Fresnel lens of the 4th order, illuminating the entire horizon. The elevation of the focal plane of the lower tower is 80 feet, which corresponds to a range of visibility of 11 statute miles, and that of the upper tower 97 feet, being visible at a distance of 12 miles.

...On more than one occasion the attention of ship owners has been called to the necessity of making necessary provision for the saving of life by having all vessels and barges provided with small boats or yawls of sufficient capacity to carr in safety the crew in times of great peril, and it is to be hoped that in the future this matter may receive the attention it very properly deserves.

...The keel of a new propeller intended to take the place of the China, has recently been laid at Kingston, Ont.

...The scow Ella Doak is ashore at Ahenepee. Her cargo is being lightered.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The ladies of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church give a musical and literary entertainment this evening.

Max Strakosch, with all the members of the Patti-Mario troupe, arrived in the city yesterday. The party is stopping at the Sherman House.

The Woman's Aid Association will meet at the office of Mr. George Seoville, No. 156 East Washington street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Chicago Christian Union Dramatic Club meets this evening. A full attendance is desired, as a subject of vital importance is to be considered.

The Union Park Literary Society will discuss, this evening, the question: "Resolved, That the French people are better off to-day than before the Franco-Prussian war."

The Union Park Literary Society will meet at Union Park Congregational Church. All the old members are requested to be in attendance.

There are two American women practicing medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, both of whom are from Chicago. Their names are Mrs. M. E. Brackmar and Miss Mary Blinn.

The Board of Public Works yesterday, instructed Mr. Chesbrough to prepare plans, etc., for the tunnel from the Lake shore to the site of the West Side water works.

If the holders of season tickets to the Star course of lectures will bear in mind that those patronize do not admit to the Patti-Mario concerts, great deal of unnecessary confusion may be avoided.

Those who desire to secure good seats for the Patti-Mario concert this evening, should be at the Tot office early. The sale already indicates that the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church will be crowded.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, does labors in the large cities of the East have been wonderfully productive of good, will speak at the North Side Tabernacle this evening. The musical exercise will be conducted by Mr. Ira D. Sankey.

The work of canvassing the returns of the recent election has so far progressed as to show that Daniel Booth is elected representative from the Seventh Senatorial District, and F. T. Sherman from the Second. The canvassing will not be concluded before next week.

Miss Amelia R. Gere, a talented newspaper correspondent of this city, is visiting her friends in Moline, Ill., preparatory to making an extended tour of the South. This gifted lady is known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE by her letters from the Rocky Mountains, published in this paper recently.

To-day being the seventh anniversary of the Young Benevolent Association of St. Stanislaus parish, religious services, with grand orchestral music, will be held during the forenoon, at the society's church. In the afternoon, a meeting of the society will be held to consider the propriety of organizing a Central Polish-American committee.

John Hoffman, who for several years past has carried THE TRIBUNE in the section south of Forty-first street, has fallen heir to a fortune of $15,000 in gold by the death of a wealthy relative in Germany. The fortunate individual leaves for Europe, in a few weeks, to claim his prize.

A monument to the memory of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth is to be erected at Mechanicsville, N. Y., where his parents reside, and where his remains are buried. The amount required is $300, one-half of which has already been subscribed. Marshal Dunn, ex-Collector of Customs of Champlain District, N. Y., reached this city yesterday for the purpose of soliciting funds to make up the deficiency, and, as many friends of the gallant Colonel reside here, he will doubtless be successful.

Joe Dixon was arrested in this city yesterday, on a despatch from the Chief of Police of Detroit, where he is wanted for bigamy. He now occupies a cell in the Central Police Station, and waits with calm fortitude and resignation, the arrival of the officer who is to conduct him back to the scene of his marriages. The prisoner is not identical with our Joe Dixon, who has always expressed the opinion that one wife is enough, if not too many, for any common man.

Michael Hogan, a sailor, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, to answer to the charge of having passed a counterfeit $50 note on Louis Brady, of No. 758 South Halsted street. The hearing of the case was postponed until Wednesday next in ball of $500, in order to allow the accused the opportunity to show his innocence of criminal intent by producing the person from whom he received the note, whom he represents as a lake Captain. Hogan gave the necessary security.

The expressman's horse which performed such excellent taste during the prevalence of the Conflagration, stimulated thereto by copious draughts of gin and ginger, has acquired an insatiable appetite for liquors, and declines brandy not seasoned with stuff that cheers and inebriates. He has become a confirmed drunkard, the question for debate is, if he gets into a saloon has his owner a remedy under State law? What can be done for the unfortunate? He refuses to sign the pledge. Hopes to drown himself in the flowing bowl, thinks life should be a continual spree on rum, ginger, particularly gin. Something will be done to reform him. He is already a hard case. He should have a stall in the Washingtonian Home.

A new telegraph fire alarm station was established in Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s wholesale dry goods house, corner of Franklin and Madison streets, on Friday last. The whole expense of the box is borne by the firm, and it is intended mainly for the use of the house. In case of fire, however, it will be promptly used for the benefit of any of the neighboring firms, upon application to the watchman, who may be found in the building at all hours of the day and night, week days and Sundays. As a means of instantly communicating an alarm to the Fire Department, Messrs. Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s plan is worthy of adoption by all of our large business houses.

It is expected that Miss Emily Faithfull will give a lecture on Friday evening next, in the First Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Academy of Design. This institution suffered severely in the Chicago fire, and has been comparatively neglected since, so art and science have naturally kept in the back-ground while business was being reconstructed. The artists, who have been scattered to the four winds of heaven during the past summer, have all returned home, "as doves to their windows," and many of them have brought back charming subjects as the result of their summer sojournings. They will probably be heard from this winter. Meanwhile the effort of Miss Faithfull in behalf of the Academy should be liberally patronized.

Dr. Ben Miller was visiting a house in the southern part of the city yesterday, when a man rang the bell and presented a paper, on which was written or "The bearer of these lines, William Walter, has been for treatment for two months in the Chicago City Hospital. He lost his hand during the fire, Oct. 9, 1871." The name of Dr. William Nelson, Warden of the hospital, was signed to the document. The man further stated that Dr. Miller sent him to the institution. The lady of the house asked the doctor if he knew the man. The doctor interviewed the sufferer, and immediately saw he was a fraud. He caught his arm, and discovered that his hand was ingeniously tied up in his coat sleeve. The doctor proposed to take a walk to the station, and was about to arrest the "sufferer," when he bolted and scratched gravel so fast that he escaped. He was an able-bodied scoundrel, about 30 years of age.

To the Friends of Peace in the West.

Having been appointed by the American Peace Society to the General Agency for the Western Department, made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Amasa Lord, of Chicago, I desire to say to the friends of Peace, and all persons having business with the Society, in the States west of New York and Pennsylvania, that the headquarters of the Western Department will be, for the present, at Manhattan, Kansas.

Lecturers and ministers to preach and teach the doctrine of Peace, and enlighten the public mind upon the nature and scope of the Peace Reform, are wanted in every State; also colporteurs and local agents in every county and town. All who can serve the Society in the above capacity, or who will circulate its books and other publications, extend the membership of the Society, or increase the circulation of the *Advocate of Peace*, are earnestly invited to correspond with this office regarding terms.

The glorious victory for Peace at Geneva is infusing new vigor into the operations of the Society at the East; shall the West remain an indifferent spectator of this sublimest effort of enlightened Christianity?

The proposition for convening, at no distant day, an International Peace Congress of eminent jurists, statesmen, and philanthropists, will afford a new opportunity for public speakers, writers, and all friends of Progress to become identified with the grandest and most beneficent movement of the age.

All money due the Society in the West, and all donations for the use, should be forwarded to this office, and all agents having unsettled accounts, will please communicate with me at their earliest opportunity.

LEONARD H. PILLSBURY,
General Western Agent American Peace Society, Manhattan, Kansas.

Ocean Marine News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived, the steamer Smalia, from Palmaro.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Arrived, the steamer Idaho and Atlantic, from New York, and the Corinthian, from Quebec.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 12.—The steamship Algaria, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Arrived, steamship Germania, from Hamburg.

To Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—The Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors, now numbering 930, will be reduced to 80 by January next. Commissioner Douglass is about consolidating the collection districts with that view.

Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—The State Constitutional Convention met to-day, and Hon. Wm. M. Merideth was elected President. It is probable that the Convention will adjourn to meet in Philadelphia.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Doyle, a "top hand" at the LaSalle coal mine, was badly bruised on Monday, by having a mining car pass over his legs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Board of Trade appointed a Committee to-day to take action for the relief of the Boston sufferers.

Colonel W. W. Grosvenor assumed the editorship of the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* on Monday.

Nineteen ministers have petitioned the Common Council of Quincy, Ill., to enforce the Sunday law.

The Cashier of the Gold Exchange Bank, of New York, has proved a defaulter to the extent of $15,000.

A despatch from Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, says that Lewis Downing, the principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, died at Tallequah on Saturday last.

On Monday night a freight train on the Iron Mountain Railroad ran off the track, about six miles from St. Louis. William Saul, brakeman, Conductor Converse, and Engineer Vermillion were seriously injured.

An old man, named Michael Lutz, employed on the C., H. & D. Road, as fence-builder, was thrown from a hand-car while running at a high rate of speed, near Carrollton, on Monday, and so seriously injured about the head and body by the car running over him that he cannot possibly recover

Colonel John W. Foster on Monday sold and transferred his individual two-sevenths interest in the Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* printing establishment to Claude G. DeBruler, for the past three years connected with the editorial corps of the *Times and Chronicle*, of Cincinnati, who will hereafter be associated with F. L. Thayer in the editorial conduct of the *Journal*.

The Knights of Pythias of Northern Illinois assembled in Aurora on Monday. Seventy-five visiting knights were present, including Grand Chancellor D. A. Unshman, who, with the fifty members of Aurora, made a fine parade in the streets. In the evening a magnificent ball and banquet was given, and an original poem recited by Dr. B. B. Usher.

A most cold-blooded murder was perpetrated two miles from Morrowtown, Ohio, on Monday night, on the person of an old lady, named Betsey Lindsey, aged 65 years, who has for the last two years been living alone in a house on the farm of James Baker. There is no clue to the murderer, and no reason can be assigned for the commission of the deed.

The City Solicitor of Philadelphia has received a letter from the American Consul at Hamburg, stating that advertisements have been published in the German newspapers offering to procure degrees from the University of Philadelphia for $120 in gold. He has notified the Consul that the charter of the so-called University has been repealed, and that all such advertisements should be disregarded.

There was quite a gathering of the citizens of Madison, Wis., at Governor Washburn's, on Monday night, at a farewell reception given by him to ex-Governor Fairchild and his wife, on the eve of their departure for Liverpool. Mrs. Fairchild left on Monday, and the Governor will go the last of the week, and sail for Liverpool to take charge of the Consulate the 1st of December.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, of Missouri, met in St. Louis on Monday morning. Ten city and eighteen State lodges were represented. In the afternoon a procession of about 600 Knights paraded the principal streets, making a fine appearance. In the evening a ball, banquet and ball was given, at the Masonic Hall, at which there was a large attendance. H. B. Lightdress of welcome was delivered by D. Lucas, Grand hezer, and responded to by H. C. Bennett, of Chicago, Grand Chancellor. The Chancellor of the World was present, and responded to a toast.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, IN GOOD order, worth $650, will take $325. Apply at 905 West Adams-st., 4th door west of Campbell-av.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaline, the pearl of hair preparations—pure, natural, as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. Its only true and perfect. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Produces instantaneously a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor, sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CONFIDENTIALLY, FOUR CHOICE residences; all in fashionable localities; prices, $9,000, $10,000, $30,000, and $50,000. Agents need not apply. H. H. CUMMINGS, 109 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—45-ACRE BLOCKS, SOUTHEAST CORner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. Very easy terms and low prices. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SIX FEET ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF ...n-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., near Garden House. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF Forty-fifth-st., between Vincennes-av. and Charles-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 16 STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 16 rooms, with bath, and hot stove, northeast corner of Ashland-av. and Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET FRONT ON ADAMS-ST., with running through to Congress-st., and 100 feet deep, below the market price, one-quarter cash, and balance on five years' time, secured by mortgage, at 8 per cent interest. C. MASON PARKER, No. 1 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TERMS EASY—40 FEET ON Indiana-av., near Douglas-place; 72 feet on Wabash-av., southwest corner Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST ern-av., Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of SNYDER & LEE, on premises, or at No. 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2 NEW 2-STORY frame houses of 8 rooms each on Union-av., within two blocks of Twenty-second-st. Will sell on monthly payments. F. B. HAMILTON, owner, Room 27, 123 La-Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2x35, ON NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR Oak, at a great bargain, if taken at once. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW HOUSE AND LARGE lot on corner of Jackson and California-av. Inquire on premises 1011 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—$112,000—FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwellings, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., with frontage on Washington 154 feet. Also—$100,000—twelve 2-story brick dwellings and ground corner Throop and Van Buren-sts. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—13-ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING, and lease for 4 years at $100, on Peoria and Washington-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 8 FEET ON ...ment brick house in South Division, south to Thirtieth-st., not to exceed $10,000. Terms, $3,000 cash, balance in $100 per month installments. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house, with little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 45 or 50 miles of Chicago, and not more than from a railroad station: in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $4,000, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$4x80 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Clark.
26x40 feet on South Water-st., near Wabash-av.
40x60 feet on Dearborn-st., near Lake.
20x80 feet corner Lake and Wells-sts.
24x118 feet on Wells-st., north of Taylor.
100x100 feet on northeast corner of Wells and Ontario-sts.
80x100 feet on West Randolph-st., corner Peoria.
Cottages and lots Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 North Peoria.
All choice city property. Call and see me, or write up an estate.
J. R. WALLER, Executor,
No. 120 State-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets. Also, lot and grounds, 1628 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Barber Shop, southeast corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—36 FOOT LOT ON WABASH-AV., near Thirty-eighth-st., for $1,600 cash. A bargain. HERMAN H. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD BUSINESS property, renting for 14 per cent on $125,000; will sell or exchange for unincumbered property and cash. Address A 97, Tribune Branch office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—3 ACRES CORNER of Ashland-av. and Forty-third-st. These choice property can be retailed at a large profit. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 40 acres of timber land, 20 miles from Chicago; also, 4 very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 204 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT houses, with two blocks from Douglas Monument, 10 rooms each; all modern improvements, etc. Possession next week. J. H. KEELER, 149 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—GREAT BAGAIN—FROM ONE TO ten four blocks in the choicest part of Keeney & Rice's subdivision of South Evanston. W. N. & C. M. BREWER, 251 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND VACANT RESIdence property in Lake Forest, the most beautiful of Chicago's suburbs; have views of scenery and residences. E. L. CANFIELD, 189 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS NEAR NEW RAILROAD depot west of Milwaukee-av.—$200 to $400. HENRY H. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, A new house containing 10 rooms, three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill., or 204 Seventeenth-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2 BEAUTIFUL cottages, just completed; small payment down; balance on long time and monthly payments. Also, lots will be sold to-day for $6 cents on the dollar. Call and own a house. HUBBARD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres of land attached, located on the high bluff on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty, 160 acres of land, 30 miles from the city of Chicago. Good country location; opposite station. Apply at 46 West Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS WELL LOcated in the South Division; also acre property. HENRY J. GOODRICH, Real Estate Broker, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house in South Division, south to Thirtieth-st., not to exceed $10,000. Terms, $3,000 cash, balance in $100 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house, with little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 45 or 50 miles of Chicago, and not more than from a railroad station: in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $4,000, which will be cash. Address CONN, 675 West Monroe-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to 75 Fifth-av., Office, 3d floor. Strictly confidential.

GO TO BURKE'S FLAG YARD FOR YOUR ROOF coping. 216 East Monroe-st.

NEXT MONTH DR. LESPINASSE AND SON will stop at Chicago, to cure all kinds of stammering. No cure, money refunded. Address Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

OX-SHOEING DONE IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE AT 218 South Desplaines, corner Van Buren-st. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. O. O. JONES.

WANTED—A CHICAGO PARTY TO ADVANCE supplies to a man wishing to engage in delivering on the beach of Big Bay du Noquet, the coming winter, any quantity of cedar post and poles, where he owns a large tract of cedar land, but has not the means to cut the timber at present. Good city reference given, and security if necessary. Address CEDAR, in care of W. J. QUAN & CO., River-st.

WANTED—THE FEMALE HELP OF THIS CITY to go to WEBSTER BROTHERS large assortment of velvet and felt hats, selling at 50, 65, and 75 cents, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1,000 SERVANT GIRLS TO BUY OUR superior-trimmed hats and bonnets, at 50, 65, and 85 each. Cheaper than any in the city, at 270 and 272 Wabash-av. WEBSTER BROTHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A PARTY FROM Omaha, a stock of boots and shoes; also a stock of dry goods, worth from $5,000 to $50,000. Address C 81, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, horses, and other chattel security. E. BOGERS, Central Union Block, Room 62.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON HOUSES, ON LEASED lots, furniture, and other collaterals. JAMES B. STORY, 91 and 93 LaSalle-st., Room 35.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON business property worth $110,000; must close at once. Address X 93, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, SECURED by four times the amount in Cook County real estate. Inquire at the office of Chicago Union, corner Randolph and Market-st.

$1,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FOR ONE year. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 152 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED, A GOOD TWOstory house of 10 rooms, very cheap. P. A. BRAGG & CO., 40 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE IRON SAFE, CHEAP. Inquire at store, 128 Madison-st., Room 14, in good order.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD THOMAS to Dealers. Inquire at 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, NEW On the first of May last, will be sold low, as the owner desires to move into a store where there is a vault. Call at 242 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A DIEBOLD & KIENZLE SAFE, 2$x3$ inside, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 241 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$16,000 OF FIRST-CLASS CITY and country property, including some elegant homes in country towns, and splendid stock farms. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights, or sewing machine, for horse and buggy. 67, Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A NEW LIGHT TOP buggy for first-class furniture. Address S, 178 South Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one very desirable room, furnished or unfurnished, for two gentlemen, or man and wife.

18 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to rent with board. References exchanged.

43 AND 45 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—THE VERY best of table board, $5 a week. Also, rooms, with board.

62 CENTRE-AV.—A FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms with board in a private family.

121 WALNUT-ST.—TO RENT—TWO SINGLE rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with board.

125 BROWN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, for 2 gentlemen. Terms, $5 per week. Day board, $4. Cars and buses convenient.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A DEsirable front parlor, furnished, with first-class board, for three young gents, or young ladies; superior accommodations in every way to those wanting a home for winter.

136 THROOP-ST., THREE DOORS SOUTH VAN Buren-st., care Cars—One room for two gentlemen, and one large room with board, at reasonable rates.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, with board, one and five; day boarders accommodated; ten minutes' walk from business centers.

156 WEST LAKE-ST.—WEBER HOUSE—FIRST-class board at $4 to $5 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $6.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE AND WARM rooms with board, for gentlemen, $6; day board, $1 per week; brick house.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room, with board, to rent, with board.

228 WEST MONROE—BOARD AND ROOM FOR four young gentlemen; house modern improvements; good location.

290 WEST W

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Continued from the First Page.

to merchants. We ought not to use it to give food and clothing to persons who are simply out of employment, and who will very likely get other occupation."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—The Equitable Insurance Company of this city has stopped taking risks and called a meeting of its stockholders. The total risks of the Company in the Boston burnt district is $317,000; total assets, $430,000.

The Merchants' Insurance Company has also called a meeting of its stockholders, to determine what course will be taken in future. The total assets of the Company are $385,461; total risks in the burnt district of Boston, $210,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The suspension of F. A. Hawley & Co., bankers and brokers, is announced. It is said the firm will shortly resume business.

The Relief Committee issued the following this morning:

It having been suggested that the Secretary of the Treasury might issue an additional amount of currency, in view of our calamity:

Resolved, That this Committee earnestly remonstrate against any such issue as unwise, unnecessary, and prejudicial to the whole country.

The city was quiet last night, and there were no arrests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has been asked by Boston merchants for relief from additional charge of 10 per cent on goods in bonded warehouses, remaining there more than a year. The Secretary replied that he had no power, but if any of the sufferers by the fire allowed their goods to remain beyond that time he would recommend to Congress that the charge be remitted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—At a secret meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making the rates of insurance to conform with those of 1870, which are understood to be an advance on the present rates of from 10 to 15 per cent.

The subject of Mansard roofs was referred to a special committee, who, it is expected, will declare uninsurable all buildings, dwellings excepted, that have the Mansard roof constructed of other than fire-proof material.

The insurance men are becoming more cheerful, and believe that the losses by the Boston fire will fall below the estimates of Monday, which, they say, were placed high enough to cover all the risks in the burned district. The salvages, it is thought, will be considerable.

The *Daily Bulletin* says the amount of flannels consumed at the Boston fire is certainly not less than 8,000 bales, and is estimated by some at 10,000 to 12,000 bales, and these goods have advanced 5@10 per cent. The statement that from 8,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds of wool were destroyed receives general confirmation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The *Spectator* has the following list of suspended insurance companies, and the amount each will probably pay:

MASSACHUSETTS COMPANIES.

Bay State	50	Manufacturers'	95
Boston	60	Merchants'	75
Boylston	50	Mutual Benefit	85
City	40	National	75
Elliot	75	North American	50
Exchange	40	People's	75
Faneuil Hall	50	Prescott	50
Firemen's	35	Shoe & Leather	50
Franklin	35	Suffolk	60
Howard	35	Tremont	75
Lawrence	50	Washington	95

NEW YORK COMPANIES.

Humboldt	40	Market	50
International	70		

PROVIDENCE COMPANIES.

Equitable	60	Merchants'	65

The *Spectator* also has the following announcement from the companies forming the "Underwriters' Agency:" The Directors of the Hanover to-day resolved to increase their Company's capital to half a million dollars; the Republic (Germania, and Niagara Directors resolved to at once make up any deficiency that might exist by assessment. The losses of these four companies will be paid promptly in full. Neither has suspended nor will suspend. Their resources are ample, and their business will continue as usual.

The *Spectator* says Superintendent Church, of the New York Insurance Department, is here, and will at once make the necessary examinations as required by law. He announces that he will use the powers vested in him for the full protection of the companies, every one of which shall have every opportunity to work out.

Corrected statements make the losses of the Black River Company $65,000 instead of $30,000; Continental, $400,000 instead of $500,000; Hoffman, $100,000; Market, $100,000 instead of $60,000; Merchants', $116,500 instead of $50,000; Relief, 40,000 instead of $50,000, and the Union, of Bangor, Me., $150,000.

The People's Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., has suspended.

A special from Boston says the First National pays in full. The Boylston and Washington Companies start afresh to-day. The mutual companies of Massachusetts will pay in full, and must assess the full amount required by law.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—It is estimated that fully 250,000 hides of leather were destroyed in the Boston fire. Prices in this city have advanced considerably. Unfinished leather has advanced 10 per cent, sole leather 5 to 6 per cent, and further advances are anticipated in the course of the month. Sheep skins are held at a high price.

It is estimated $6,000,000 pounds of wool, including manufactured woollens, were destroyed in the fire. The price here has advanced 10 per cent, and it is expected to go higher.

The suspension of Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants, of Boston and this city, is announced. It is expected they will resume soon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The New York insurance companies have ascertained their losses at Boston, and are prepared, with but two or three exceptions, to pay losses in full, and continue business at the advance in rates of from 10 to 15 per cent. Wooden Mansard roofs will be officially declared uninsurable, and with these changes, insurance men think they can meet the future with confidence. The eight English companies have lost over four millions, and will pay every cent promptly. The New England companies are expected to pay over half their losses. The estimate that Boston will receive $30,000,000 cash for insurance is still considered good. The salvage is expected to range from one-fifth to one-sixth.

MR. HOLDEN, a large leather dealer, who has arrived from Boston to purchase a new stock, says, while all the shoe and leather merchants of Boston are burned out, they can easily stand their losses and continue without serious interruption. Their credit is perfectly good in New York, and there is a disposition here among dealers to be indulgent in the extreme to Boston customers.

But little definite information can be obtained regarding the wool trade. There is undoubtedly a movement on foot to corner wool, but no details have reached the public.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Comptroller Knox, the head of the Currency Bureau, told me to-night that he did not believe the losses of the banks would exceed $2,000,000, or the twenty-eighth part of the capital and surplus. Mr. Boutwell's anxiety to meddle in the distresses of Boston as an overture to get the United States Senatorship, vice Wilson, is not favorably commented upon by the Wilson journals.

AID AND SYMPATHY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Our citizens are greatly cheered by messages of sympathy from Chicago and other cities. God has sorely stricken us, but I see no signs of faintheartedness.

Boston will recover herself speedily as did Chicago.

Temporary relief may be needed for the poor and those thrown out of employment.

Urge our debtors to remit promptly. Tell our creditors to have patience, and we will pay them all. J. M. MANNING,

Pastor Old South Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The Relief Committee have sent a sub-committee to Boston to inquire if contributions to the suffering would be acceptable.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—All the theatre managers have tendered benefits in aid of the sufferers by the fire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Governor Cook has called a meeting of the citizens for to-morrow night in aid of the Boston sufferers.

COMMENTS ON THE FIRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—General Shaeffer, of the New York Fire Department, concludes, from an inspection of the burned district in Boston, that the great fire was in consequence of the delay of the firemen in reaching the scene, the narrowness of the streets, which made it impossible to work efficiently, and the great heat, which in the open spaces prevented the firemen approaching the burning buildings. He agrees with Chief Engineer Damrell, of the Boston Fire Department, that the destruction of buildings by gunpowder rather tends to spread a fire than otherwise.

The San Francisco Tammany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Great interest is felt on the subject of the alleged frauds in the office of the State Harbor Commissioners, which are said to extend over a period of several years, and amount to several thousands of dollars. George Booth and Commissioner Rosenfield are active in their endeavors to unearth the frauds. Several wharfing collectors, etc., are already removed. The County Judge to-day charged the Grand Jury in very strong language to probe the matter to the very bottom, and not to be satisfied with punishing the cat's-paw thieves, but reach the principals, regardless of wealth, political or social standing. Ex-Mayor Selby, foreman of the Grand Jury, which is composed of good men, was also especially charged to investigate the affairs of the Sheriff's office, particularly in reference to the escape of Brotherton, the forger.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. BOUTWELL VISITED BY A WALL STREET PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A prominent financial delegation from New York visited Secretary Boutwell to-day, to ascertain what action he proposed to take, if any, to relieve the money market, and to prevent any panic growing out of the Boston fire. The Secretary took occasion, in the first instance, to assure the delegation that he anticipated no serious disturbances to the business interests resulting from this calamity. The Wall street operators might get up a diversion in fancy stocks, but he did not apprehend anything further. However, he expressed his readiness to meet whatever emergency might arise, and in this connection observed that he wished it to be distinctly understood that there was one power stronger than Wall street, and that was the United States Treasury Department. The Secretary says that the sufferers by the fire are mainly rich men, who can amply sustain their loss, and who can rebuild without calling upon their friends outside for help. Nearly all their surplus money was loaned in the regular way for fixed periods, and their loans will mature as if there had been no fire.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Speaker Blaine is in favor of organizing the Forty-Third Congress immediately upon the adjournment of the present one on the 4th of March next, inasmuch as the law providing for the continuation of the session of Congress beyond this time has been repealed. Of course, this plan presupposes some legislation to that effect this winter, and Speaker Blaine has already written several letters to prominent members of the House, advocating the passage of a bill to meet this contingency. He suggests the election of all the officers of the House, and the appointment of Commissioners for the Forty-Third Congress. In the data above stated it is intimated that he is not willing to take his chances for the Speakership in December, 1873, when a new Congress will have nine months in which to make new issues and look around for new candidates.

FINANCIAL REFORM SCHEMES.

As the time approaches for the annual report to Congress, various schemes for financial reform are being agitated at the Treasury Department. The most important of these concerns is the remodeling of the National Banking law. It is suggested as a step towards the resumption of specie payments, that the National Bank notes shall be called in, and legal tenders issued in lieu thereof, and that instead of the banks receiving ninety per cent on their stock deposited, as at present, that they receive one hundred per cent in legal tenders on the stocks deposited. The banks are to keep on hand certain amounts of specie, to be increased from time to time until such period as specie payments can be conveniently resumed by both the Government and the banks. It is intimated that this plan has the favor of Secretary Boutwell, and, whether he introduces the subject or not into his forthcoming report, that it will be influentially urged before Congress this winter. It is anticipated that this scheme will incur the opposition of the entire National banking interest.

LETTER CARRIERS.

The Post Office Department rules, in response to a letter from Chicago, that letter carriers are required, while on their rounds, to receive all letters prepared by postage stamps that may be handed to them for mailing, but are strictly forbidden to delay their deliveries by waiting for such letters.

PROBABLE CONGRESSIONAL DIFFICULTY.

There is a probability of a contest in the Forty-third Congress in the Second Maryland District, growing out of the registering of certain voters after the period allowed by law.

THE LAST OF THE JOHN BROWN PARTY.

A meeting was held here last evening for the relief of Dr. Daniel F. Anderson, the last survivor of the "John Brown raid," now sick of consumption in this city. Seventy-five dollars were raised, and a Committee was appointed to solicit further sums by subscription.

[To the Associated Press.]

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A meeting of prominent educators, including Generals Eaton and Van Buren; Mr. Stafford, Librarian of Congress, and Mr. Harvey, Commissioner of Education, of Ohio, was held to-day to adopt the best method of having the educational system of this country represented at the Vienna Exposition. It was resolved that there should be sent to Vienna full reports, embracing educational statistics, together with the school reports of the States, cities and towns, law schools, medical schools, colleges, and universities of this country; and that there also be erected, on the ground assigned to the United States, buildings to represent American schools in full operation, with all the desks, chairs, maps, and other appurtenances of the institution.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

An Exciting Day in Logansport, Ind.—An Editor Shot At and Slightly Wounded by a Judge—Conflicting Reports of the Disgraceful Affair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—A shooting affair took place in this city this morning between Judge D. D. Dykeman, one of our most prominent citizens, and the editor of the *Sun*, by the name of Moreau. The immediate provocation of the shooting was an outrageous and brutal attack upon Judge Dykeman in the *Sun* by Moreau last Thursday, and during the absence of the former from the city. Last evening he returned home and was made acquainted with the thing, and to-day, meeting Moreau upon the street, fired one shot at him, slightly wounding him in the cheek. At the time of the shooting, Moreau was armed with three revolvers and a cost of mail, and has been making loud threats for some days.

For the last year, the *Sun* has obtained the most abusive personal attacks upon Judge Dykeman and others, which have been passed by unheeded, until the article in the last issue, which was so unjustifiable, in all respects, as to cause the most intense excitement among our citizens, not only against the paper, but the individuals who control it. The result is that it has, for the present, culminated in a street affair.

The feeling is one of justification of Dykeman's conduct, as the matter had gone so far that he was compelled, in self-defence and self-respect, to take notice of the article, and its author.

A preliminary investigation is going on before the Mayor, and the entire facts in the matter fully inquired into. The indignation against the paper is not more intense than against Moreau, who comes into this community a stranger, and singles out one of our most prominent citizens to attack in the most indecent and offensive manner.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—A large mob attacked W. C. Moreau and other prominent politicians last night, headed by one D. D. Dykeman and other scrubheads. Windows and houses were broken by stones and other offensive missiles. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. This morning, Dykeman met Moreau on the street and shot him in the ball grazed his cheek and entered his body. The wound is serious, perhaps fatal. Dykeman was arrested. The town is wild with excitement and further trouble is anticipated.

THIRD DELPATCH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—D. D. Dykeman shot W. C. Moreau, editor of the *Sun*, for a malicious and slanderous article published against him during his absence. Moreau was expecting the attack, as two Colt's revolvers were found on him, and he had besides a coat of mail over his body. The shot will not prove fatal.

[To the Associated Press.]

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—Judge Dykeman, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day shot Will. C. Moreau, late sponsor to Mr. O'Conor at the Louisville Convention, and now editor of the Logansport *Sun*. The cause of the shooting was the appearance of an article in the last week's issue of the *Sun*, denouncing Dykeman. Moreau's wound is serious, but will not prove fatal. On last evening a mob, comprising about fifty persons, prepared to tar and feather Mr. Moreau, but were foiled by the police. Six were arrested and placed in jail. The men arrested were employed by Dykeman.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—Major Moreau, shot by Judge Dykeman to-day, is not so seriously wounded as at first supposed yet he is in a precarious condition. The excitement has subsided.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Message of President Thiers was received by the National Assembly to-day. The Message begins with thanks to God for the progress of the work of reparation, and the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan raised by the Government, it says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. In three months, Germany has been paid 800,000,000 francs of the war indemnity, and will receive 200,000,000 more in December.

The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditures and revenue will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war; the cruel dismemberment of the country; the frightful burden it had to bear, and the establishment of the Republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country might have resulted in irreparable disaster, if order had not been maintained. A forcible appeal is made to the theoretical Republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order in their own interests. Events have given them the Republic. The Republic exists as the legal government. Any attempt at any different form of Government would lead to a most terrible revolution.

The President deprecates the formal proclamation of the Republic by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of Conservative Republicanism. The Republic must be conservative, otherwise it cannot exist.

The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation; after frightening others, it fears itself, and falls into the arms of an adventurer, travelling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy. The slightest fault is sufficient to wreck the Republic. France, orderly and strong, inspires confidence in foreign powers, who desire, above all, a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself, may become surrounded by trusty and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the initiation of Constitutional measures. The decisive moment has arrived for the work. The President promises deference and co-operation, and concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly, and render complete and durable a consummation which has not been attained since the commencement of the century.

The message was well received by the Left, to whom it gives great satisfaction.

M. de Rouher, Conservative, moved the appointment of a Committee to draw up a reply. The motion was agreed to by a small majority. It is thought the President's message will lead to an early dissolution of the Assembly.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, via NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—General Ceballos, the military Governor of Sinaloa, has announced the pacification of that State, without bloodshed. General Diaz having surrendered and given his parole to present himself at the City of Mexico.

President Lerdo congratulates the country on the complete restoration of peace, and there is great rejoicing at the Capital.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Nov. 13.—The Government of Portugal has signed a concession to the Falmouth and Malta Telegraph Maintenance and Construction Company, empowering them to lay an electric cable from Portugal to Brazil.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A despatch received from Havana states that a visitor to the headquarters of the insurgent Agramonte reports that there are several white men among his troops; that their clothing and ammunition are scarce, their arms in good condition, and their provisions abundant, and that Agramonte and his men were opposed to the re-election of President Grant.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 12.—In consequence of the cholera in Southern Austria, the Government has issued an order requiring vessels arriving at ports in Italy, from the former country, to undergo quarantine.

POLITICAL.

New York City Politics.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Several leaders of the Apollo Hall Democracy met to-day to consider the advisability of appointing a Committee to confer with prominent members of Tammany, the purpose being to unite both organizations. Nearly all the leaders of Apollo Hall favor the movement, but there is one obstacle in the way. They say that they will oppose any consolidation of the Democracy of this city unless certain objectionable men are expelled from Tammany. The basis of the proposed union is to be an equal number of delegates from both organizations in one general committee. The meeting adjourned without taking any decisive action, but another session is to be held in a few days. One of the Tammany magnates to whom objection has been made is John Kelly.

Henry Waltman will contest his opponent's election as Coroner. It is said that Mr. Keseler became a citizen in 1863, and that, in 1865, he returned to Europe and engaged in business in Berlin, for which purpose he swore allegiance to the King of Prussia, his birth, and renounced the rights to citizenship in this country.

Senator Brownlow writes an enthusiastic letter to the *Times* relating to what he terms a Republican victory in Tennessee, and puts forward Horace Maynard as entitled to succeed Speaker Blaine.

The *Herald* says: "The scramble for Mr. Boutwell's boots by E. D. Morgan, and Henry Clews, promises to be lively. Although Morgan is backed by the New York *Times*, Mr. Clews is said to have the best of the ex-Senator. As the general opinion of the merchants and financiers of New York is that the boots are too big for both of these aspirants to Cabinet honors, the probability is, that, when Mr. Boutwell takes them off, neither Mr. Clews nor Mr. Morgan will be allowed to put them on."

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—In an extra this afternoon, the *Times* has the following:

"Yesterday the Returning Board were, according to law, in the Governor's office to act upon the returns of the State election. There were present the Governor, Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, Acting Secretary of State Herron, and Senator Lynch. After organizing, it was moved that Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, having been a candidate in the late election, was incapable to discharge the duties of a member of the Returning Board.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback acquiesced in this decision on the presentation of the opinion of Chief Justice Ludling that such was the law, and then retired from the Board.

A like motion was made in regard to Senator Anderson; thereupon Governor Warmoth suggested that, as Senator Anderson was absent, it would be better to postpone action in his case until he could reach the city. During the sitting, Senator Lynch declared his purpose to reject all the returns from the parishes and polls of the city which were charged to be fraudulent and illegal.

"It did not need this intimation to put Governor Warmoth on his guard as to the infamous conspiracy which had been concocted to cheat this people of their rights, and re-deliver them into the hands of the Custom House cormorants. He was fully prepared for their plans. Accordingly, when the Board met to-day, present Governor Warmoth, Acting Secretary, of State Herron, Senator John Lynch, the Governor, after the reading of the minutes, presented the certificate of Auditor Graham, showing that Acting Secretary of State Herron, being a defaulter, he had been compelled by the Constitution and law to suspend him from the exercise of his functions, on charges which would be enumerated to the State. Accordingly, Secretary of State Herron was requested to withdraw from the Board, which he did.

"Governor Warmoth next presented the commission and the evidence of his qualifications of the office of Colonel Jack Wharton, as the successor of General Herron. Colonel Wharton was in the ante-room, and, on being sent for, promptly appeared, and took his seat in the Board. Governor Warmoth then proposed the name of F. H. Hatch as a substitute for Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, which motion was accepted. Governor Warmoth and Secretary of State Wharton voting yes, and Senator Lynch voting no. It was further moved that Deposits be placed to the credit of Secretary Thomas Anderson. These nominations were adopted by the Board whereupon Senator Lynch retired.

"The Board being thus completed according to law, will proceed to its duties. Thus has been foiled as foul and infamous a conspiracy as was ever concocted to defraud the people of this State of their rights."

This action created great excitement in political circles. Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, this afternoon, issued an injunction in favor of Herron against Wharton, General Badger, and others, restraining them from interfering with Herron in the discharge of his duties as Acting Secretary of State. Chief Justice Ludling having given the opinion that two of its members are ineligible, it is believed the Supreme Court will sustain Governor Warmoth in reorganizing the Returning Board.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The Republican caucus to-night by a unanimous vote renominated O. P. Morton for United States Senator. Every Republican Representative was present and voted, and every Senator, except Scott, who has not returned from his European tour. The vote was taken on demand of Senator Brown, the new Republican recruit from the Democratic ranks. This effectually settles the question of Morton's standing with his party in the State. It had been supposed that there was a small minority, who would make some show of opposition, but the very man most strongly counted upon to lead that movement spoke quite earnestly in support of the claims of Morton.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 13.—At the Republican caucus to-night, at which all the Republican members of both Houses were present, the following was unanimously adopted:

Be it Resolved, by the Republican Senators and Representatives in caucus assembled, that in view of the past public service of Senator Morton, and his persistent defence of the principles of the Republican party, both in the United States Senate, and in the State of Indiana, he is hereby declared worthy of the confidence and support of every Republican in this State, and believing that he is the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Indiana, we do hereby declare him the unanimous choice of this caucus for senator of the United States from this Commonwealth, and that we hereby unanimously pledge ourselves to support him at the proper time for election.

A resolution was also passed unanimously, recognizing the faithful and untiring services of Colonel John W. Foster, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, for his energy in thoroughly organizing, harmonizing differences, inspiriting the masses, and generally conducting the contest to a triumphal con clusion

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 13.—Official returns from 101 counties, cities, and towns, give Greeley 580 majority. Unofficial returns from 7 other counties give Grant 2,088 majority. Only two counties have not been heard from. These gave Wells, Republican for Governor in 1869, 350 not majority.

If these unofficial figures are not materially changed, Grant's majority in the State will be about 2,000. There is a probability of the election of Davis, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. It is contested by Thomas, Republican, on the ground of a number of votes having been thrown out in Halifax County, by the canvassers, for some alleged informality.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—Returns, official and reported, from all but four counties in Tennessee, give Greeley a majority of 17,000; Brown, for Governor, 16,500; and the Congressional delegation stands 7 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The State Legislature stands: Senate, 14 Democrats, 7 Republicans, 4 independent. House of Representatives, 41 Democrats, 27 Republicans, 6 independent. One district to hear from. There is a Democratic majority in both Houses.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Senator Brownlow claims the election of eight Republican Congressmen out of ten in Tennessee.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 13.—Oglesby's majority in the official vote of eighty-four counties, received at the Secretary of State's office, is 28,000. The vote in these counties is 25,000 short of the vote polled in 1868.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—The net Democratic majority in forty-nine counties is 8,775. It is generally conceded the Democrats have elected all the Congressmen, and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Austin has about 10,000 majority for the permanent location of the Capitol.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 13.—Official returns show a Republican majority of 33,709, a gain of 13,500 over the vote of 1871. The Legislature stands 119 Republicans and 14 Democrats.

The Horse Disease.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13.—This morning's *Democrat* publishes the first genuine case of epizootic in Peoria, and urges owners of horses to take the greatest care of them. The disease is all around here, and its advent and spread is but a question of time.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—The epizootic is still on the increase among the horses in this city. More than seventy-five are now affected with it, but none have proved fatal so far, and no cases are reported in the country.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 13.—There are over 100 sick horses and mules in this city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A species of dropsy has developed a number of the diseased horses throughout the city. It is surmised that the swelling is caused by the poison lingering in the system.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—The city authorities are considering the propriety of quarantining the horses to prevent the epizootic.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 13.—The epizootic has at last reached our city. Twenty horses were seized with the disease in one stable last night. Other stables are seriously affected, but to what extent cannot be ascertained. The effect on business begins to be felt already. Great excitement prevails among horse-owners. Advices from adjacent portions of Ohio state that the disease prevails to a considerable extent. This is the first appearance in this State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill, Nov. 13.—The epizootic has reached the Penitentiary, and every horse in the institution is more or less affected. Major Edwards, the Warden, at once supplied the place of the horses with oxen, and work proceeds as usual.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The horse disease has nearly run its course in New York, though its sequel, in the form of dropsical effusion, is killing many animals that were worked while suffering from the epidemic. Several of the most extensive street car lines find to their cost that their convalescent horses were returned to labor prematurely. The East Broadway lines doubled their teams again to-day. The steam dummy, which has been making trial trips on the Bleeker street line, is pronounced a complete success. This route is the most uneven and torturous in New York. The experience of a horse epidemic in this city shows that the disease runs its course in from fifteen to twenty days, and that not to allow the sick horses absolute rest until fully recovered will either entail dropsy or some other fatal disorder. Mr. Bergh is having all horses with the glanders killed.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The horse disease is steadily spreading, but in a light form. Men drew the engines to the fire this evening. Business is prostrated for the lack of transportation.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—The epizootic among the horses in this city has about reached its height, nearly every horse in the city being more or less affected. All the street cars and omnibus lines, with one exception, that of the Spring avenue line, have stopped running, and only baggage-wagons are run to the railroad depots. The officers of the Fire Department have purchased six yoke of oxen, and to-day issued a call for volunteers to render assistance in case of emergency. The weather to-day has been wet and very cold, and the streets present an almost deserted appearance. Many horses have been kept off the streets for prudential reasons, and in some of the cases first attacked the horses are reported recovering.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—The epizootic spread with great rapidity to-day. More than 1,000 horses are now affected. The omnibuses were withdrawn to-night, and nearly all the hacks are off the street. Railroad passengers had to walk from the depots, the cars being stopped. Mules are being afflicted about as badly as horses. The Fire Committee of the Common Council to-night called meetings of citizens in each ward for Friday night, to organize companies of citizens to draw the engines to fires in case of emergency. Nearly all the horses in the Fire Department are down with the disease.

Execution of a Murderer.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 13.—George Grant, for the murder of Amanda Spence, a year ago, was hanged here at 11 o'clock this morning. Grant has been quiet since his attack on Keeper Harris, several days ago. He slept well last night, and ate a hearty breakfast. The scaffold was erected in a corner of the prison yard, out of the view of prisoners or the public.

Railroad News.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 13.—It is reported that the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road will commence running regular trains to Chicago, via Clinton, in a few days. This opens a second route from Dubuque to Chicago.

It is also reported that C. H. Hudson, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dubuque, Chicago & Minnesota Road, *vice* C. A. Walcott, who assumes the superintendency of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road.

Alexander Mitchell, President of the Dubuque & Monroe Railroad, has signed a contract for the construction of the Shullsburg division of the road for $200,000.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—To-day opened with an improved feeling in financial circles, under the impression that the Treasury would purchase an extra amount of bonds. On the Stock Exchange there was an advance of ¼ to 1 per cent in securities, and money was easier to borrowers on call. The offerings of bonds at the Treasury were much below the previous estimates, being only $2,536,000 at 112.30 to 113.47. The price of gold at noon was about 113¼, so that the entire offerings might have been accepted and the Treasury kept within the limit of law, but only $1,000,000 in bonds were accepted at prices varying from $112.98 to 112.30. Both offerings and awards were a disappointment to the public, who expected the offerings would be larger, and also that the Government would accept more.

The insurance companies did not offer bonds to any extent, as they are not compelled by law to pay their losses before 60 days, and in fact many of them have very few Government bonds. The *Bulletin* estimates the amount of Governments to be realized upon by all the Companies to pay their losses will probably not exceed at most $5,000,000, and these sales will extend over a period of weeks.

After the awards, the improved feeling of the morning was lost, and the late dealings on the Stock Exchange were at a decline of ½ to 2 per cent, and the market closed at the lowest prices of the day.

The most important advices to-day by cable which came to the private bankers are to the effect that the quotations for sterling at Paris and Frankfort are higher, which indicates that the tide of gold shipments from London to the Continent has turned for the moment. At least, should those rates be maintained, relief to London is at hand, and a further advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England will be unnecessary.

The outflow of gold to-day was $900,000, and the engagements for to-morrow's steamer are $1,000,000. Many sections are now draining New York City of money. The New York City Banks on Saturday last had only $3,936,775 in excess of the legal reserve, which will be soon wiped out if the present outflow of gold and currency continues.

MONEY.

The money market was easy at the opening at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, but, in the afternoon, it worked closer, and call loans were done at 1-32 to 1-16,—with exceptions at ½ per cent. At the close of bank hours, brokers' balances were loaned at 7 per cent gold. Money is said to be stringent in Boston, and our city banks report, strange as it may seem, the receipt of orders to-day from Boston for currency.

The suspension of 5 highly respectable domestic dry goods commission firm in Boston, Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., having a branch here, is reported, only a small part of its stock consumed by the fire having been insured. The firm has been doing business for 25 years.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and heavy for 60 days, but sight bills were firm.

GOLD

was heavy and lower in the morning, but improved in the afternoon. The two extremes of the day were 113¾ and 113⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were generally firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour dull; low and medium grades were plenty and heavy grades steady but quiet; No 2 and superfine fairly active and irregular. At the close the market was more active and steady for shipping extras; superfine was more active; low and medium winter wheat extras heavy. Wheat was quiet. There is more steadiness with holders of choice spring; but the demand is not very active. Winter is in fair demand for milling, and stronger. The market closed heavy and very quiet for common spring, and stronger for good; winter steady but quiet; choice white, firm. Pork was very quiet; in a jobbing way about 150 bls., including mess at $16, and extra prime at $12.75. Wholesale lots are nominal at about $15.75 cash. Cut meats—sales, 50 boxes heavy pickled bellies, at 8¼c; about 4,000 lbs pickled bellies, at 8½c; 800 smoked shoulders, at 7c; small lot pickled do., at 6c; 1,000 fresh medium hams at 10c, and 200 boxes dry salted shoulders for January 1, at 5¾c. Bacon steady at 8@8¾c for long clear; 100 boxes long clear and short clear, for December delivery, sold at 8¼c. Lard, weak.

Mormon "Innocents Abroad."

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—John W. Young, son of the Mormon President, denies the report that his father is contemplating a new exodus to Palestine. A Mormon party, consisting of G. A. Smith, Elder Lorenzo Snow, Eliza Snow, the Salt Lake poetress, and several other Mormon notabilities, have just sailed for the Holy Land, on the steamer Minnesota, but their object is recreation, and not to prospect or found a colony. They will gather items on educational subjects, with the view of improving the schools in Utah, where Young, junior, asserts the Mormons have taken a final stand.

Obituary.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 13.—C. W. Ormsbee, a prominent lawyer of Wisconsin, and partner of United States Attorney Bates, died suddenly last night at the Walker House.

Telegraphic Brevities.

There was a slight fall of snow in Dubuque, yesterday.

The Belmont picture sale in New York has thus far realized $60,000.

Charles Francis Adams arrived from Europe yesterday in the Russia.

David Springer's residence in Somonauk, Ill., was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss $1,900; insured in the American for $600.

A collision occurred yesterday morning on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad in the southeastern part of Washington. Four colored men were injured.

The steamer Hesper, from Shreveport for New Orleans, sunk on the 7th, 60 miles above Alexandria. The cargo, 135 bales, was taken off by the Little Fleta, and brought to New Orleans.

Michael Fay, a firemen on the St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, was killed yesterday morning in a collision between two freight trains at Burnham's switch. The damage to the trains was trifling.

Two attempts were made by incendiaries to fire Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday night, but fortunately the blaze was discovered in time, and no damage was done. The firebugs went about the matter in a very systematic way.

The Metropolitan Hotel of Little Rock, Ark., barely escaped destruction by fire on Monday. A frame building attached caught fire about 3 o'clock, but, fortunately, was discovered in time to be arrested before reaching the main building.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has declared legal Governor Parker's appointment as Police Commissioner in Jersey City, and says that no Clerk or other officer can lawfully refuse to swear into office any person holding the commission of the Governor.

Albert Doty, a freight conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was thrown from the top of a freight car, on Tuesday night, causing a compound comminuted fracture of one of his legs. Dr. Stout was called to attend him, and he was enabled to go to his home in Peoria yesterday morning.

The loss of life by the disaster to the barge Forest City, in Erie, on Thursday last, was five persons—the Captain, three men, and a female cook—being all who were on board. She broke loose from the propeller Burlington during the gale, and went to pieces. She was on her way from Bay City to Buffalo, loaded with lumber.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed asking the City Council to place the Fire Fund asking the more efficient footing by increasing the number of engines, the amount of hose, etc., and to consider the expediency of prohibiting the construction of Mansard roofs in the business part of the city.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 13.—PASSED DOWN—Props J. S. Fay, Ira Owen; barks Two Fannies, Ogarita, C. K. Nims; schrs Newsboy, Fayette Brown, Delos DeWolf, Cooper, Alva Bradley, Gross.

PASSED UP—Props Meteor, Keweenaw, Ontonagon, St. Louis; schrs H. Johnson, Exchange, Middlesex, Ishpeming.

WIND—East, fresh.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—PASSED UP—Props Winslow, Japan; barks J. P. March; schrs Ishpeming, Wilbur, Belle, Walbridge, Sea Gull.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Southeast.

MARKETS AY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Money opened easy at 7 currency to 7 gold, became closer in the afternoon, when call loans were done at 1-32@1-16@¼ per day, and closed at 7 gold. Currency is flowing South, West, and to Boston.

Sterling heavy at 108¾@108¾ for long, and 110¾@110¾ for short sight.

Gold was heavy and lower in the morning, but higher in the afternoon. It opened at 113¾, fell to 113¼, rose to 113¾, and closed at 113⅜@113¾. Loans 7@2 per cent for carr